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"Nataraja"

Tara Chawdhary in a Bharatna tya pose

Secret Behind Another Secret Session

When France Declared War On Britain—Almost!

(See Page 3)

STRANGE TAMING OF THE SHREW

My friend Balaram is never tired of telling me that the story of his first visit to my house, which led to his happy marriage, would provide good material for the true-story magazines.

But Balaram knows only part of the story, and would be greatly surprised if he were to hear the whole of it which is perhaps too strange even for the fiction magazines.

Balaram is a salesman in the firm where I work as the manager. Despite the difference in our status and the disparity in age,—for he is twenty-five and I have nearly doubled that figure,—I took an immediate liking to him when he joined the firm three years ago, and on his part he showed genuine friendliness which did not detract from his respect for a superior. During the lunch hour at a neighbouring restaurant, he would sometimes talk about himself, and I learnt that he was orphaned at an early age, and had educated himself with help from charitable institutions. He had always lived alone, not having any near relatives, and he led a simple, almost ascetic life.

One afternoon, a few months after he had joined the firm, he confided to me that he had received a proposal of marriage from a lawyer practising in my home town, through a mutual acquaintance. He was rather shy about it, and explained that he had never had much social contact with women, nor any experience of family life and so the prospect of getting married seemed strange to him and a bit frightening. "Would you believe it," he exclaimed, "I haven't yet seen a married couple in their own home, and I have no idea how they talk or behave with each other!" And, in a more serious tone, he continued, "You are surely a happily married man, and I would greatly value your advice and guidance in this matter."

"Congratulations, Balaram!" I said, patting him on the back, "You will make a fine husband for any girl. Look here, why don't you come to my house for lunch on Sunday, and we can talk the whole thing over. I won't take a refusal, so don't be too shy to see a married couple in their own home."

No sooner had I uttered the words, than I could have bitten my tongue out. For, though it was true that I had been married for over twenty-five years, it was hardly correct to consider myself "happily married." I could have best described my married life by quoting the anecdote of a man who says to his friend, "My wife and I have been married for thirty years, and we have had only one quarrel. "And, upon the friend expressing his amazement, the man adds, "Yes, just imagine,—one quarrel lasting for thirty years!"

I married Leela while I was a college student, living with my parents. In spite of the old-fashioned inhibitions that prevailed in the household, the first year of our wedded life was reasonably romantic. Then I got a clerical job on a modest salary in another town, where I started my own household with Leela. Whether it was loneliness in her new surroundings, or the strain of keeping house, or some fault of my own that embittered her sweet nature, I cannot say, but she soon began to nag and criticise and reproach me for trivial matters. Nothing that I said or did seemed to be right, and I suffered by comparison with the husbands of her innumerable female friends and relations.

If I tried to save a little of my salary I was miserly and selfish; if I brought home some small gift for her, I was a spendthrift with a guilty conscious. Leela has aways been a perfect housewife and excellent cook, so that I never had any cause for complaint regarding her domestic management. But she construed my silence as disapproval, and if occasionally I praised her I was dubbed a hypocrite. In course of time, I reconciled myself to the role of a henpecked husband, and drew what consolation I could from the reflection that she did not throw things at me and never accused me of being unfaithful to her....And it was to witness such an example of married felicity that I had thoughtlessly invited Balaram!

I was in a disturbed state of mind as I walked home that evening. On the very few previous occasions when I had invited my friends for dinner, Leela had fed their bellies but poisoned their minds against me. In accordance with old conventions, she did not converse with my guests, nor did she talk much with me in their presence; but she cleverly contrived, by doleful looks and double-edged phrases, to give them the impression that she was a mere slave in the house, the submissive wife of a stone-hearted husband. My friends did not, of course, make any remarks to me on the matter, but I could see thereafter that they regarded me as a sort of modern Marquis de Sade, and sympathised with my meek and tolerant wife.

In those cases, it was only my matrimonial reputation that suffered; but in the present instance the results might be far-reaching and disastrous to Balaram. He was so innocent and impressionable, and he had somehow taken it for granted that I was the perfect example of a happily married man. The impression he would gain during his visit to my house would serve as his yardstick to measure the chances of his future happiness; and a sudden disillusionment might well produce in him a permanent aversion to the very idea of marriage.

During dinner that night, I cautiously broached the subject. I began by describing Balaram and relating his life-history, stressing the fact that he had no mother or sisters, nor any personal experience of family life. I hinted that he was considering a proposal of marriage and had asked my advice upon it; and I finally announced that I had invited him for lunch on the ensuing Sunday.

The storm which I had anticipated and feared, broke in customary fashion. Leela dwelt at length on my previous dinner invitations as though they were crimes, and described the physical features and social qualities of my former guests so as to make them appear like gangsters or vagabonds. Coming to the present case, she voiced her conviction that Balaram was pulling my leg for a free meal, and lamented her own lot of toiling all day and receiving only callous indifference from her husband in return.

"What advice do you think 'you' can give your friend on the subject of marriage?" she enquired rhetorically and added, "And don't you spend enough time and money in restaurants, that you should convert your home into an eating place for your office subordinates?" She banged a plate of brinjal curry in front of me, and declared that she did not have the strength to cook dinners every other day for dozens of parasitical good-for-nothing gluttons whom I called my friends.

I knew it was no use protesting against Leela's generalizations and exaggerations. I tried a new line of approach. "You know, Leela," I said, "the lawyer who has made this proposal to Balaram lives in our home town." I mentioned his name, and added, "Don't you think it is our duty to lend him a helping hand to get his daughter married?" The effect of my words was astonishing. Leela nearly dropped the ladle with which she was serving me dal, and exclaimed, "Then it is Saraswathi's daughter who is to marry your friend! Sarsa was my best friend at school, and she would do anything for me. Her husband is very good to her; he gave her a lovely Benares Sari for Deepavali, ten years ago. Why didn't you tell me at the beginning that it was Sarsa's daughter you were talking about? I must certainly have a look at this friend of yours to see whether he is good enough for Sarsa's girl. I saw the child when she was seven years old, and she was very sweet."

I was gratified at Leela's unexpected change of attitude, but I knew better than to express my approval openly, for that might cause her to switch suddenly to a contrary mood. I had to point out to her, however, the psychological aspect of Balaram's visit. "Balaram is convinced that you and I are an ideally happy couple," I said, "and the impressions that he forms of our domestic life will greatly influence his decision regarding his own marriage. I beg of you, Leela, to forget my faults and imperfections while he is with us, so that he will take with him pleasant memories of his visit to our house. Leela made no reply, but I saw a strange look on her face as she cleared away the dishes.

* * * *

It was with some trepidation that I waited for Balaram's arrival on Sunday morning. It was true that Leela had seemed to grant the armistice which I had asked for the duration of the dinner, but would she succeed in observing it? Could she act the part of a devoted wife convincingly for a couple of hours, or would force of habit assert itself and spoil the show? I could only hope that Balaram would prove acceptable to her as a prospective son--in-law for her friend, and that a woman's instinctive flair for match-making would help her to fulfil the terms of our temporary truce.

Balaram arrived at noon, and we sat in the parlour chatting for a while. He was gay and entertaining as always, but I could detect an undercurrent of excitement or nervousness in his genial conversation. And I suspect that I too must have seemed rather fidgetty and apprehensive, for I felt that way. About ten minutes later, Leela entered the room, carrying two tumblers of lemonade.

This, by itself, was an unprecedented occurrence, but it was Leela's dress and manner that made me goggle-eyed with amazement. She was wearing a gold-bordered sari and a diamond necklace, and she was smiling, though with downcast eyes, while she placed the tumbler near Balaram's chair. Having done so, she retreated towards the door, but lingered there for so long that I took the cue and introduced Balaram to her. She returned his salutation, and murmuring that she would not keep us waiting long for our lunch, she departed into the kitchen with a swish of silk sari and a tinkle of gold bangles.

I was a bit dazed as I ushered Balaram into the dining room. Leela served us a veritable feast, with tasty curries, spicy chutneys, and delicious scented sweets, rounding off the meal with an assortment of succulent fruits. She put Balaram at his ease by asking him one or two questions about himself without seeming unduly inquisitive, and she did not press him too much to partake of any particular dish.

When he and I returned to the parlour after the meal, she brought us betel leaves and nuts, and informed me that she had spread beds in the spare room for us to rest until tea-time. Balaram protested that it was time for him to go home, but she declared she could not think of his walking in the hot sun, and added that he should stay for tea and dinner. I was too bewildered to say anything, and Balaram appeared to be hypnotised by Leeal's hospitality.

We had a sumptuous tea, after which Balaram and I sat talking in the front porch. I asked Leela, with some hesitation, whether she would like to join us, and to my surprise she assented readily. She sat on a low stool beside me sewing one of my torn shirts, and occasionally taking part in the conversation. She sent Balaram into peals of laughter by describing the life he would lead if his wife turned out to be a shrew, but she assured him the Sarsa's daughter was a sweet-tempered girl and would make him a perfect wife.

After dinner, Leela suggested that I might see Balaram to his lodgings as it was a fine moonlit night for a walk. Balaram was silent most of the way, but as we turned the corner of his street he said to me impulsively, "You do not know how much my visit to your home has meant to me, and what part it will play in shaping my future. "I shall be satisfied if I am half as lucky as you are!"

* * *

When I woke next morning I was surprised to find Leela still in bed, for she was always up at the first streak of dawn. She was lying on her side with her cheek cupped in her palms, gazing at me, when I opened my eyes. I wondered whether she was feeling unwell, and asked her so. She smiled and said, "I feel quite well,—much better than I have felt for a long time." I said, "Leela, it was sweet of you to have been so good to my friend last evening. He was very pleased. And I felt very happy also."

"Me too," said Leela softly, "I lay awake for a long while last night, thinking. And I realised how much happiness I had been missing all these years, due to nobody's fault but my own." I tried to protest, but she went on. "I started, yesterday with a determination to ensure that Sarsa's child shall be happily married; at the end of the day, I was not thinking of "her" happiness, but of my own." And, in almost a whisper, she continued, "Can you forgive me for the past, and let me start afresh to be a good wife to you?" I could not find words to answer, but gently caressed her hair as I used to do in the first year of our marriage. And I knew she understood.

Balaram married the lawyer's daughter, and he says he has found perfect happiness. But I refuse to believe that he can be half as happy as I have been since the day when he first visited my house.

By "Amar"

"What advice do you think you can give your friend on the subject of marriage?"—Leela enquired rhetorically and added, "and don't you spend enough time and money in restaurants, that you should convert your home into an eating place for your office subordinates?"

Stories From Indian Languages

In response to the suggestion of several readers, we will consider for occasional publication translations of stories already published in the Indian languages.

The translations may be submitted by the original authors themselves or by anybody else. In the latter case, however, it is necessary that permission for the translation should be expressly secured from the author as well as the publisher concerned and the authority enclosed with the ms.

Unauthorised translations cannot be published for obvious copyright reasons. All mss. (which should not normally go beyond 2,000 words) must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope as usual.

—Ed. B. C. Weekly.

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Secret Behind Another Secret Session!

When France Declared War On Britain—Almost!

BY KENNETH T. DOWNS

The curtain is lifted here on another episode of world war II. After the British attack on the French Fleet at Oran in July 1940, war between the two countries was a matter of touch and go! It was only the firm intervention of the then American Ambassador in France, Mr. Bullitt, with Marshal Petain who was in a tearing rage and his Ministers' which prevented the tragic showdown.

The story is told here for the first time by the author who was during the war a Lieutenant Colonel in the intelligence section of the U. S. Army.

Ex-Marshall Petain's first government took a vote on whether or not to declare war against England nine days after capitulating to Germany in 1940, I learned lately from a high personage who was at the temporary seat of Government in Clermont-Ferrand that critical day.

The vote was 16 to 10 against a declaration of war.

One of the most important factors in preventing a vote of war was the determined intervention of William C. Bullitt, then the United States Ambassador to France.

Mr. Bullitt saw not only Petain, but almost every member of the Government and warned in the plainest of terms that if they dragged their country into the war against England, France would risk not only losing the war permanently, but would incur the undying enmity of her old friend and Ally, America.

An Odd Coincidence

By an odd coincidence, the date of this tense drama in which Mr. Bullitt, largely on his own initiative, went to bat for Britain, was the 4th of July—the 164th anniversary of the American Colonies' Declaration of Independence.

It was the day after one of the most tragic events in the war—the attack by a powerful squadron of the British Royal Navy against the French Fleet at Mers-El-Kebir, near Oran. At that time the French Admiral, commanding, had refused a British ultimatum to continue the fight against Germany or retire to a French or British port where the warships would be safe from German seizure. This attack wrecked the French Fleet and took 2,600 French lives.

Ambassador Bullitt heard the news of the attack on the night of the third. He was living then in the Hotel de Charlan in La Bourboule, near Clermont-Ferrand. He was greatly alarmed, fearing pro-Axis elements around Petain might take the advantage of the tragedy to try to swing France into war on Germany's side.

Mr. Bullitt left early on the morning of the 4th for Clermont-Ferrand and his worst suspicions were soon confirmed. He was tipped that there was a move afoot for a declaration of war and that a full meeting of the Cabinet was scheduled for 6 p.m. that day to decide.

Petain In Tearing Raje

The Ambassador demanded and obtained an immediate interview with Petain. He found the customarily phlegmatic old man in a tearing rage.

"They cannot do this to us", Petain shouted. It was a mortal affront to French honour, and unforgiveable slap at French sovereignty. France would declare war.

Ambassador Bullit argued for nearly an hour. He asserted again and again that the war was not irrevocably lost, a thing Petain could not seem to understand. He quoted General de Gaulle's famous pronouncement that a battle had been lost, but not the war. He pointed out that France had the entire sympathy and friendship of America and that this eventually would make all the difference. But, he warned, and he struck the table for emphasis, if there should be a declaration of war at this hour, America's historic friendship for France would change to undying enmity.

By the end of the interview Petain was calmer and said he would consider Mr. Bullitt's views, but the American envoy was not at all sure he had convinced the Marshal. So he set out to interview, one by one, every member of the new Government. He managed to see most of them, including Chautemps, Darlan, Weygand and Baudoin, before 6 p.m. and talked to them forcefully.

Touch & Go

It was fortunate that Mr. Bullit enjoyed extraordinary prestige. He was one of the best liked and most respected Ambassadors Washington ever sent to France. And less than a month before he had done something which earned him the deep gratitude of the French: He had stayed in Paris to protect the capital with the high prestige of his office when the Government had fled to Tours and Bordeaux. Not having advance knowledge of the German "tres correct" policy, Mr. Bullitt had feared that the city the whole world loves might be sacked by the invading armies of Hitler: His gesture proved unnecessary, but was none-the-less appreciated.

So, no matter what their views all the Ministers listened to him with friendly attention. Some promised they would do all in their power to forestall a declaration of war. Among these was ex-Premier Camille Chautemps, who today is more or less in exile in America. Others were non-committal and Mr. Bullitt was afraid of them. When the Cabinet went into session that evening, the Ambassador told an aide he hoped things would turn out all right, but that it was "touch and go."

It was with immense relief that he learned late in the evening that the vote had been 16 to 10 against war. However, the Government did break diplomatic relations with Britain and sent Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin to Vichy, which was to become the capital to announce the break with "the country responsible for the blood of our sailors."

Curtain Rung Down

I asked my informant, who witnessed the Fourth of July drama, if he felt that Mr. Bullitt's intervention had blocked the declaration of war.

"It is possible," he said. "Ambassador Bullitt's action that day had a tremendous effect. It may have made the difference, who knows? Anyway, a declaration of war by the French Government that day would have changed the course of history."

Only two weeks ago the French High Court of Justice revealed an alleged effort by Petain to bring the country into the war on the side of Germany on another occasion. Captured documents from Germany disclosed secret minutes of a Vichy meeting of Ministers on January 2 1942 at which a declaration of war was said to have been discussed.

M. Beteille, an examining magistrate, was sent to interview Petain on the stony, wind-swept island of Yeu, off the coast of Brittainy where the ex-Marshal is in exile. Petain denied any recollection of the Jan. 2, 1942, meeting. As the four ministers who were present at that meeting are all dead—Laval and Pucheu, executed; Darlan assassinated; and Romier dead of natural causes—the truth of that session may never be known.

On 4-3-47 at Dunkirk — significant with memories of the Anglo-French fight for freedom — the 50-year pact between Great Britain and France was signed by the two Foreign Ministers, Mr. Bevin for Britain, and M. Bidault for France. There were scenes of great enthusiasm in the war-shattered town when the parties arrived to set seal to the great alliance. The picture shows on the beaches at Dunkirk — Bevin, Bidault, Alexander (Minister of Defence), Mrs. Bevin and other members of the party, photographed after the ceremony of the signing of the Treaty was comp leted.

U. S. Army In Artic Seeks

Place To Put Breath!

By MORLEY CASSIDY

If there is anybody who can figure out some place for a man to put his breath when he is through with it, this Arctic task force would like to hear about it.

And that is no bit of idle whimsy. Breath and how to get rid of it is a major military problem in temperatures like to-day's when mercury thermometers have frozen solid and alcohol thermometers hit 61.2 below zero.

Here's what happens at 50 below, as it looks to some newsmen who spent a couple of hours watching artillery practice to-day. First of all, you put a muffler around your chin and nose, inside a fur-lined parka. In less than a minute the moist breath makes the muffler sopping wet. So you take your muffler away from your nose. In less than 20 seconds the moisture is frozen and whiskers and mustache have turned into a tangle of little icicles.

That is all right but about five minutes later some passerby says, "Hey, Pal, your nose is freezing." That is etiquette up here, as you can't feel when your nose is freezing. Some stranger has to tell you that it is getting yellow spots.

The Army has thoughtfully provided for this. The back of its big leather mittens have a pile surface, expressly for warming nose and cheek. So you put the back of it against your nose and breathe against it. That melts the ice on your mustache and on the end of your nose. This is intolerable, so you take out a handkerchief, which is frozen stiff since the last time you used it, so it's like wiping your nose on crumpled cellophane. But you wipe it away, put it back, and by that time your face is freezing again. So you put your mitten warmer against it, but by this time the pile on it is a solid little rug of ice, the ice melts on your face, and you're wetter than ever. And when you take the mitten away, your mustache freezes again.

The Army according to Major L. L. Holmes, who is recording the results of this test force, is seriously worried about this because no man could ever fight while juggling mittens, mufflers and handkerchief.

So while testing out tanks and artillery here they also have been testing several little gadgets. The best of them, so far, seems to be a cloth face mask with a tube attached which look something like a gas mask. Breath gas through the tube, which is stuffed with special experimental substances. One of them was steel wool, but the wool steel cracked in the cold, and tiny particles were breathed in.

Now the boys are using a housewife's scouring pad of tangled copper. This collects the moisture of the breath, which freezes instantly. When the copper gets choked with ice, the soldier takes it out, crumples it to knock off the ice, and puts it back.

It works pretty well—but it's hard to wear it with the heavy clothes needed to keep the rest of the body warm.

So inventors are invited to step forward.

(Copyright by the North American Newspaper Alliance.)

Inside News Of The 'News Of The World'

By Beverley Baxter

The most popular Sunday paper which one Briton in every six buys—and the other five read!

Britain is a land where newspaper circulations often reach astonishing totals. This fact was emphasized recently when News of the World, a Sunday newspaper, announced a weekly sale of 7,412,383 copies.

Before inquiring into the reasons for this publishing miracle it should be stated that the British Isles are so small that a newspaper printed at night in London can reach the breakfast tables of almost the whole nation next morning. The press is divided into local and national newspapers. The first group serves an area, city or town; the second circulates across the whole country. Hence such figures as those for The Daily Express, with nearly four millions a day, and News of the World, with its seven and a half millions.

Even allowing for this convenient concentration of readership, the achievement of News of the World in selling one copy to every sixth person in Britain must be counted as a phenomenon worthy of study.

What kind of newspaper is it? The blunt truth is that it relies on crime, particularly crime involving sex, for its popular appeal. Stories of the police court are the raw material of its success. But News of the World has another side. It runs feature articles on important topics—politics, foreign affairs and economic matters. There is also a weekly commentary on Parliament written anonymously by a well-known Tory M. P. It was Lord Riddell who invented this formula of serious comment allied to sensational crime news. And seven million readers can't be wrong!

Let us take the crime aspect first. It must be admitted that the newspaper approaches its task in a thoroughly British manner. When an inebriated or jealous man attacks a woman and finds himself in court, News of the World never surrounds either him or his victim with any spurious glamour. There is no pretense that the criminal in the dock is a well known clubman or that the woman is a voluptuous blonde or night club queen.

Cloak Of Morality

In sober terms and even with high moral tone News of the World tells the facts in this manner:

"A sordid story of lust and attempted murder was revealed at the Lincoln Assizes when Jacob Windpipe, 36, a plumber's assistant, was charged with committing a criminal assault on Nelly Bly, 43, a waitress, in a cab driver's shelter. On the night of the alleged offence they met at the Red Lion, where Windpipe and Bly consumed six pints of beer. When Bly refused to drink any more, Windpipe called her a filthy name and she left the Red Lion, refusing to allow Windpipe to escort her to her home."

It is unfortunate that so many ladies who get into trouble of this kind seem to take a short cut across a field on their return journey and on the field of dishonour the villain duly appears. But is it not a moral tale which News of the World provides? We have first a lesson in the evil of strong drink, even if it is stretching the truth a bit to describe England's present watery beer in such terms. And notice the stubborn honesty of News of the World in its fidelity to fact. There is no suggestion that Windpipe plied her with champagne or cocktails. He was a man of the people, and he ordered beer, the people's drink.

We see with admiration now Nelly Bly, despite the beer, had the strength of mind to refuse to take one over the six. And when she was insulted, how dignified was her refusal to allow Windpipe to accompany her. Yes, it is an uplifting tale, even though sordid in detail, and no doubt acts as a useful warning to other plumbers mates and romantic 43-year-old girls like Nelly.

No Sob Sister's Tears . . . .

The integrity of News of the World in dealing with these stories of human frailty is complete. No sob sister is sent to write of Nelly Bly in tear-compelling words. No star reporter is allowed to use a court like a theatre with himself as the dramatist. What is published is nothing more than a record of what is said, under examination, together with the sentence by the judge and his denunciation of sin.

Contrary to general belief, the newspaper does not have a big staff of crime reporters. Instead, it appoints journalists on local newspapers throughout the country, and indeed the world, and all work on a system of space rates. They watch the courts for the kind of cases in which News of the World is particularly interested and send in verbatim reports. This method simplifies the problem of news-gathering. The office problem is almost as simple. No rewrite man does more than cut or condense. News of the World is content with the unvarnished truth.

Moreover, the newspaper does not dress up its columns with banner headlines or startling, intimate pictures; there are no fine clothes for vice in those austere pages. The paper, now eight pages as compared with sixteen before the war, is packed with reading matter. Indeed, advertising is strictly rationed so as not to curtail editorial content.

So, on Sunday morning, in miners' cottages, in swagger golf clubs, in barracks, in the kitchen and the boudoir, News of the World is received with eagerness and read with such emotional intellectual response as distinguishes each individual.

A visitor from Mars might ask why News of the World bothers with serious news and important articles if readers buy it for its chronicles of crime. After all, Lord Astor's Sunday Observer, which is serious and important, sells only a quarter of a million copies, so this kind of journalism surely could not be a factor in the mammoth circulation of News of the World.

Oddly enough it is. Great Britain is a country of paradox and respectability. Thus when a reader buys News of the World he partly persuades himself that he wants to read first-rate writers on first-rate subjects, and only then to turn to the inside pages with their stories of a too-requited love. If nothing but sex-crime stories were published I doubt if the circulation would be more than half its present size. The innate respectability of the British would be outraged if a publisher thought that their Sunday reading could be satisfied merely by stories from the courts.

An American lady in London asked me what type of person bought News of the World. Bless her innocent Virginia eyes! When the figure of seven millions is reached, it is far beyond the classification of any type.

Crime Deglamorized

This lady also asked me why the crime stories were unglamorized. What is the British objection to the well-known clubman and the night club queen, and why the preference for Nelly Bly and Jacob Windpipe? I think the answer has something to do with the climate, plus the fact that the British are realists. The British climate is sluggish in character with the cold spells in August, warm spells in November, and is at its chilliest in flaming June. Probably as a result the British refuse to endow sex with the unreasoning glamour of the Spaniards, the French and some of the Americans. That is why American plays like "Kiss and Tell", dealing with the love life of 15-year-old girls, lasted in London for three and one-half performances. There is no market here for the bobby-soxer. The British prefer realism with their romance.

NEWS OF THE WORLD
FRANCE FACES CRISIS OVER BLACK MARKET
GREATEST NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD
7,412,383
Golden Bride in Ancient Abbey
'OUTLAWED' CHILD TELLS OF BURNS
Mother Accused of 'Torture' Again in Court To-morrow
'Pep' Tablets Blamed For Tunnel Attack
Chastity Part Broken, Says Judge
Judge Asks: 'If Your Daughter Were Harmed?'
GARTER JOKE LED TO IRON BAR ATTACK
Made Love on Way to Wife's Funeral
Suntanned Girls Have Beach Guard
PEER'S DAUGHTER 'A PROBLEM CHILD'
Bound Over, She Must Do As Probation Officer Says

—Courtesy "New York Times Magazine".

For an understanding of the newspaper and how it came to be, let us, for a moment, turn back the calendar to May 1, 1941, when a mighty luncheon was held in bombed London at the Dorchester Hotel to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Sir Emsley Carr's editorship of News of the World. Col. J. J. Astor, chairman of The Times Publishing Company, presided. Prime Minister Churchill came from his War Cabinet to join in the tribute. King George sent a message of congratulation.

Before the luncheon broke up, Sir Emsley told his own story, how he had acquired the editorship and financial interest in the newspaper in 1891, when the circulation was just under 40,000, when the paper was set by hand compositors in frock coats and printed on one old press. It would be a curmudgeon indeed who would deny the element of romance in such a career. Sir Emsley died a few weeks after the luncheon.

Churchill Contributed

If I could end my article at this point it would be just one more success story, but it is necessary to introduce the late Lord Riddell.

Who and what was Riddell? He was an unknown solicitor when the Carr family bought the almost dying News of the World in 1891. The Carrs made him managing director and he became so engrossed in the task that he abandoned law and became the dominating force in the development of the newspaper.

While, in essence, selling the dregs of the police courts each Sunday. Riddell and Carr set out to make the rest of the paper sound, accurate, well informed and dignified. On its editorial page they developed a feature, "Gossip of the Day", which dealt chiefly with the background of political personalities and events. Riddell was shrewd enough to publish in a single paragraph an exclusive that would have justified a banner line on the front page.

Then they set out to buy the best contemporary writers. At one time Winston Churchill contributed a weekly article, writing in the same style as if it were for The "Times" or The "Daily Telegraph" I remember the newspaper scramble for Leslie Hore-Belisha when in 1940 he resigned as Secretary of State for War. News of the World scooped the pool by an offer of what was said to be £15,000 a year for weekly article on political events. Hore-Belisha wrote for a couple of years and then faded out, but once again News of the World had secured the best of two worlds — supplying pornography on the one hand and acquiring prestige on the other.

Emsley Carr also realised that sport ranks second only to food in an Englishman's necessities. What is more, sports lovers like warmed-over dishes. The British boxing enthusiast likes to read of the fight he saw twenty years ago, just as the American baseball fan of mature years will still devour any article about the days when the ball was thrown from Tinker to Evers to Chance.

Takes Adroit Handling

When the war came all newspaper circulations were pegged at their September, 1939, levels. As the demand was augmented by arrivals of Allied troops from overseas and the breaking up of families through the essential work order, every newspaper sold out and it was impossible to appraise the actual demand for any one publication. On its September, 1939, figure 'News of the World' printed 4,000,00 copies.

It was not until September of this year that the Government announced an experimental increase of newsprint so that newspapers could find out where they stood. Many experts thought that 'News of the World' had reached saturation point at four millions, but when the floodgates were opened the rush of new readers carried the figure to its present astonishing level.

Yet once more in the midst of triumph there came tragedy, Major Davies, who had succeeded Sir Emsley Carr as editor, died suddenly as the new circulation figures were announced. Riddell, Carr, Davies. the casualty rate is high.

But once more you have to look beyond the editor to find the ruling spirt of this organisation. When Lord Riddell died the financial interests which control the newspaper appointed Philip Dunn as chairman and managing director. Mr. Dunn is young, good-looking and suave as befits a former associate of Dillon Read, with whom he worked in New York from 1926 until 1930.

Mr. Dunn has his problems. The mechanical and distributive problems multiply with each million increase. The delicate question of whether advertising rates can keep pace with mounting circulation also occupies Mr. Dunn's mind. The perpetuation of a Conservative political policy with a readership which must be overwhelmingly Socialist also takes adroit handling.

Unlike Lord Riddell, the new chairman does not seek the passing immortality of print or political power. He drops in at his club or goes to the country for a quiet Sunday when the last copy has come off the press. He has a disarming, modest, carefree smile, but there is one haunting worry in his breast.

What happens to a newspaper with seven and a half million circulation if newsprint prices skyrocket? The worries of Nelly Bly or Jacob Windpipe may be more colorful; but they are not so complicated.

IN DEFENCE OF FILM MUSIC

By
BHASKARRAO AMEMBAL

The 'Bombay Chronicle Weekly" has always championed the cause of Indian classical music and has generally been critical about the modern trends in film music. One cannot gainsay the popularity of the latter, however, and in sheer fairness its exponents should be allowed to state their case.

Our contributor discusses the problem of film music from various angles and concludes that we must be grateful to its creators for "having extricated Indian music from the rut in which it was rotting for hundreds of years and for developing, enriching and embellishing it by creating new varieties of combinations, form and rhythm."

Votaries of both classical and film music will, we trust, read this article with great interest.

—Ed. 'B. C.' Weekly.

It is increasingly becoming a fashion with a certain class of people who pose themselves to be lovers of Indian classical music, to demonstrate this love by running down film music in season and out of season.

'Film music has slaughtered our great musical tradition' they wail, and they are grieved, hurt and shocked to find classical music being 'butchered' to create film music which is cheap, hybrid and vulgar.'

Before trying to analyse film music and find out its merits and demerits as also its utility, it would not be out of place to make a few observations about its critics as well as classical music itself about which they shout so much and go into raptures.

The class of critics referred to above, has been in existence for a long time. Long before the advent of film music, when stage music was popular in Maharashtra, these champions of classical music turned up their noses at music on the stage, saying it was cheap, and it mixed ragas and therefore they could not bring themselves down to appreciate it. And this at a time when Marathi stage music was of a high order, being closely allied to ragas and when the occasional mixing of ragas was consciously done for the sake of novelty. They then turned their attention to the radio and complained that by giving 'modern music' it was prostituting national taste.

Like Christian Missionaries

And now they have come down upon film music on which they have been pouring forth all their venom in the same way and with the same zeal as that of Christian Missionaries trying to glorify Christianity by running down other religions. For one thing, cheap is a relative term and all non-classical music can be termed cheap. Were not the Gazal, Quawali, Geet, Garba, and Lavni cheap? Why then single out film music and condemn it? It is downright untrue to say that people who have an ear for classical music cannot appreciate light music. Genuine lovers of classical music can certainly appreciate all classes and types of music.

The reverse, however, is not true—those who have a taste for light music may not be able to appreciate classical music. Why then is it that some people, who profess to be lovers of classical music, keep running down all light music (the latest in this category being film music)?

The answer is simple.

These people have, in reality, only an academic, objective interest in music and not a real, subjective one. In all probability, like Dr. Johnson, they are not able to distinguish between a Wedding March and a Funeral Note. They, however, know the time when the respective ragas should be sung and they also know the history and anecdotes of all the famous classical singers right from Tansen downwards.

A lovely 'meend' or an unexpected 'murki' will pass unnoticed by them; the grace invested in 'bol tans' by a singer falls flat on them. But they are careful not to miss a single classical music programme and they keep shouting about the sublimity of classical music. don a highbrow attitude towards film music and periodically make frantic appeals in the press to 'revive the glorious traditions of our great classical music.'

They believe that by running down light music, particularly film music, they are laying a claim to be real connoisseurs of classical music, without realising that they are merely making themselves ridiculous. It never occurs to them that, in their own interest, they should call off their pretence.

Limitations Of Classical Music

Coming down to classical music, it would be a truism to say that it has not only an elevating influence but also a touch of sublimity and spirituality—even an occasional touch of the Divine. It has a subtle emotional appeal and power of 'pulling at the heartstrings' and, at its best, has the rare ability of making one forget oneself and be in tune with the infinite. But unfortunately classical music (as

(Continued on Page 21)

Graceful Poverty

I have often watched and wondered why
the women of our country,
moon-faced, shy,
slim perhaps but, notwithstanding
that attractive like breeze-bending
bamboo trees,
and active too, like busy honey-bees,
should move about so listlessly....

I have watched them
move their hips as if there were
no legs to bear
them, in swaying side-to-side freedom:
legs that need the liquid loveliness
of sarees to hide their thinness.

Then, the other day, quite suddenly
the answer struck me
when I saw a continental lady
whose curves had ballooned out,
physique perfect, well-fed, though not stout:
I saw her frocked five-feet-five
stride
majestically active, alive,
with no ugliness to hide.

And now I know that poverty and
lifeless limbs go hand in hand;
that women in our land
Cannot capture all those continental curves
or dare to touch that height,
because they have to tie their waistband
so very, very tight....

V. ANANT.

Between Ourselves

Do you believe in coincidence?—That is to say in chance coincidence as a positive factor for good or bad?

Last week our main feature related to Winston Churchill. It was an exclusive, important article on one of the greatest speeches made by Britain's war-time Premier. We rather prided ourselves upon the feature even though we were aware that Churchill (to put it mildly,) is a 'persona non grata" in India. But that shouldn't blind us to his intrinsic greatness as a great war leader—we thought.

But what does Winnie do, but go to the Commons and deliver one of his most vitriolic philippics on India—just as we went to press? Churchill out-Churchilled himself last time and confirmed his title as India's Enemy No. 1.

And there we were holding the baby, so to say, feeling foolish and almost guilty! Don't ask us if WE believe in coincidence!

The pride of place in this week's selection of our correspondence goes to Reader V. S. Menon. He writes all the way from Malaya:

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A Letter From Malaya

"Just seen your Jan. 5 issue. Thank you for introducing this new feature. Now here goes:

1. THE LAST PAGE is the best and should not be held over for any cause, please.

2. Spelling mistakes in an Indian paper are taken for granted. Should this be so?

3. Fearless criticism of national leaders—you bell the cat and have a go at our No. 1.

4. There are plenty of "Saffron Blossoms" in Hyderabad State. Focus your camera on them.

5. Let us have some nationalist cartoons.

6. Overseas Indians are not limited to Africa, America and Europe. Notably there are some in Burma and Malaya, who have made their presence felt, suffered and sacrificed; and will continue to suffer for Jap time activities.

7. A variation of the WOMEN'S PAGE may be made by obtaining a series of articles from Col. Lakshmi on the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. This column is too soft, drawing room type. It should try to reflect the restlessness that is present India.

Now that is enough, you will say Mr. Editor, won't you? Cheer you and JAI HIND."

V. S. MENON.
Batu Gajah (Malaya).

(1) Allow us to take the bow on behalf of "The Chronicler." After all we are all Chroniclers here!

(2) What our contributor calls spelling mistakes are really the printer's devils, which refuse to be exorcised in spite of all the "mantrams" we tried. Ask Reader Khan, whose "badly" appeared as a Mephistophelian "lady" two weeks ago! That was really too bad—even for a devil.

(3) We are game! Bring the cat and we will bell it!

(4) We believed saffron was produced only in Kashmir and Spain. We will nevertheless gladly welcome a sample from Hyderabad.

(5) Reader Menon seems to be missing those we publish occasionally.

(6) Yes, their suffering and sacrifice are gratefully noted by Mother India.

(7) We have rung up many a variation in our Women's Page. But when (taking the cue from our correspondent) we called upon Col. Lakshmi for a series of articles on restless India, we were only greeted by a soft-spoken, deeply contented Mrs. Sehgal in her luxurious drawing-room at Lahore! Don't expect us to spoil the honey-moon of the newly-weds, Reader Menon!—Ed.

★

Only A Lover's Grouse!

"I did not know that I was breaking the vow exactly on its twenty-first anniversary. Thanks for noticing it.

Not "in a negative manner", please. My pen was never idle, but rather over-active all these years. Please see the B. C. files. Of course, there was no "short story" for you. And, mind you, mine stories were never 'sugary fiction', that's a slur inadvertently cast. I do not believe either in a sugared pen or a sugared tongue, though I have a sweet tooth! The stories all had either a historical or a social background—Hindu-Muslim unity being a running theme in general. And, they were not 'lady' 'mutilated' by you. I never said that, and I never knew that one was hanging around your office. (Shake up, Subs!)

I must apologise to the boys and withdraw my remarks 'monsoon grasshoper.' You are right, it was not cricket. I shuld describe it as "a biological exuberance of journalistic upsurge." Will it now bring smiles? I hope it does.

At present, I am rather busy with a novel, but since you have thrown me a challenge, I shall send you a 'sweet story' ere long—just to test the change of taste.

Go on inflicting politics, if you feel like it, but don't worry about the British quitting India. Rather how this big show is going to be bossed when they have left, should be our greatest headache at present.

Compliments paid to B.C.W. are always well-deserved and I am one of the greatest admirers of both the B.C. and B.C.W. Mine was not a 'brickbat', but just a 'lover's grouse' and that's 'between ourselves."

NAWBZADA SYED MURTAZA ALI KHAN.
Bombay.

We thankfully accept the handsome apology on behalf of the "boys" and also the assurance that our contributor never wanted to throw a brickbat at us—only a cricket ball! That should be the spirit, Reader Khan. We are of course awaiting the story after all these years—howsoever sweet or bitter it may be. And best luck for your novel, too, Nawabzada Sahib!—Ed.

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Not A Trojan Mare!

"THE LAST PAGE is always 'dramatic.' I don't miss it because the "Chronicler" is a dear friend of mine. Many a time I get irritated with his writings, because it is generally sentimental stuff. I remember THE LAST PAGE hailing Miss Margaret Bourke-White as a very, very fit person to write on India. Not only that the poor Indians must feel grateful if she cares to write on us. Now see what 'The New York Times Book Review' dated January 12, 1947 writes:

"Miss Bourke-White, who not long ago got back from a trip to India, has been lecturing on that vast, tumultous country during the past weeks. She has plenty of photographs and the prospect is a book....Gandhi, Miss Bourke-White thinks, is a very complex fellow and, though his contributions to India are indisputable, she thinks him a menace. Gandhi lectures on the devilishness of the machine and, when he is finished, departs via the motor power of a well-tooled limousine."

Well! Miss Bourke-White had never impressed me as a thinker or a student. I remember Pyarelal having wasted his valuable time in giving her lessons in spinning: 'The Life' published her photograph plying the charkha.

I wish our people don't go off their feet when they come face to face with the foreigners—especially of the fair sex! "Chronicler", please note!"

D. G. TENDULKAR.
Bombay.

Reader Tendulkar is a candid friend of every editor in India and we heartily welcome him to this Department. But really we feel that the "Chronicler" was not wrong in devoting a L.P. to Miss Bourke-White during her sojourn in India last year. He did not do so merely on account of his sentimental and chivalrous nature but because Miss Bourke-White was what we call "good copy" then. One of the best known of LIFE photographers, she has clicked the shutter on many historic figures and events in almost all countries of the world. She appeared to be a cultured, intelligent, socially conscious person even though in Reader Tendulkar's eyes she has turned out to be a "Trojan Mare"!

But really, why should Miss Bourke-White not be free to call Gandhiji a "menace", howsoever it may hurt us as much as our correspondent? Should we appreciate only those foreigners who hail the Mahatma as a "Messiah" and generally praise everything Indian? Should we not be always ready "to see ourselves as others see us". We agree with Reader Tendulker that we should not go off our feet when we come face to face with foreigners—male or female! But it is equally important that we should not go off our heads whether they abuse—or praise—us as a people. It should be only a sort of help to the better understanding of ourselves—our leaders not excluded!—Ed.

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All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

BY MICHAEL GRANT

SUGAR was for many years one of the cheapest articles of food in the world. Human shortsightedness prevented many millions from having enough of this most important foodstuff. It appears that the position may not become much better even in the post-war period of plenty. Who is responsible for this dog-in-the-manger policy?

The fight between cane sugar and beet sugar, those two indistinguishable sucrose brothers, which started between the two World Wars, is one of the most exciting chapters in the history of world commodity markets. World shortage in food has stopped the fight for the time being, but hostilities may start again unless economists and politicians find the right way to use the riches of the earth, promoting human happiness by coordination of seemingly clashing interests of production and consumption.

Sugar from beet is produced in Europe and in the major part of North America, while cane sugar is produced in Asia, Africa, Australia, South America and some parts of the United States. Before World War II, Europe relied for perhaps 10 per cent of its energy on sugar. Though the working millions in many countries needed more sugar than they could afford to buy, world sugar markets suffered from a perennial glut. The cost of production in the big cane-growing countries, such as Java and Cuba, had been steadily declining, but the beet-growing countries in Europe and North America had to protect their farmers and sugar industries against the competition of the cheap cane sugar.

Though advocates of free trade accuse the beet-growing countries that by restricting the consumption of cheap cane sugar they were unwilling to pass on to their communities the benefits of technical advance, it should be remembered that during the war years the beet sugar industry in Britain was of even more importance to the country than before World War II, in view of its saving of pressure both on shipping and on foreign exchange.

Fifth Of World Output

Before World War I, world production of cane and beet sugar was almost equal, the former amounting to 9,900,000 tons, the latter to 8,800,000 tons in 1913-14 when countries of the British Commonwealth accounted for about one-fifth of world output. In 1925-26 world output increased to 24 million tons, cane sugar accounting for about two-thirds. In 1939-40 out of a total world production of almost 29,700,000 long tons cane accounted for 18.4 million and beet for 11.3 million tons.

World production in 1945-46 was estimated by Czarnikow at 21,823,000 long tons raw value of which 6,461,000 tons were beet and 15,362,000 tons cane sugar. Estimates for 1947 from the same source show a considerable increase in cane production and an even greater increase in beet production, the total world sugar production being estimated at 26,614,000 long tons raw value, cane accounting for 17,075,000 and beet for 9,539,000 tons

Before World War I, the United Kingdom produced no sugar on her own soil and imported all her sugar requirements from overseas. Even in 1938-39 the U.K. was the world's second largest sugar importer, importing more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar. Owing to bitter experiences during World War I, the U.K could not go on without producing beet sugar on her own soil. At the end of World War II roughly half-a-million tons of sugar was being produced in the U.K. annually, and the 1946-47 output may prove quite satisfactory.

In spite of increased home production, the U.K. is still the world's largest sugar importer with 1,366,900 tons imports during the first 10 months of 1946, 70 per cent of which was imported from Cuba and St. Domingo and the rest almost entirely from countries of the British Commonwealth, mainly from British West India and British Guiana.

Restoring Equilibrium

Under the International Agreement an International Sugar Council was formed with the object of restoring and maintaining equilibrium between supply and demand on the international free market, which means to bring in line exports of cheap sugar with the import demands limited by the protection granted to high-cost producers. This partly explains why no more than 10 per cent of the total world production of raw sugar was controlled by the International Sugar Council which represented 21 countries.

The annual average peacetime consumption of sugar per head of population was 50 kilograms in Britain, 54.8 kg. in Denmark, 39.6 kg. in Holland and 36 kg. in France. In many countries consumption was much lower. During World War II sugar was rationed all over the world and the minimum wartime ration of eight ozs. per week is still prevailing in Britain. The U.K. Government, though purchasing the whole exportable surplus of the British Commonwealth, has reserved for itself only five-sevenths of the surplus, leaving the rest for the more needy nations.

Sugar was for many years one of the cheapest articles of food in the world. Human shortsightedness prevented many millions from having enough of this most important foodstuff. It appears that the position may not become much better even in a period when once again there will be plenty of sugar in the world. Sir John Boyd Orr, eminent British dietician, has put forward a scheme which, if accepted, would result in encouraging rather than restricting world production of this essential foodstuff, and surpluses would be controlled by balancing lean harvest years with years of plenty by the creation of reserve of buffer stocks.

Among the pupils in a high-school chemistry class was a lad who had a tendency to monopolize discussions. The teacher decided that such a troublesome habit to the attention to his parents. On his report card he wrote: "Allen is a good student, but he talks too much."

Several days later the report was returned. Underneath the teacher's comment the boy's father had added: "You should meet his mother."

* * *

Brown was awakened one night by a strange moaning outside his bedroom window. After he had listened to it for some time, he got up and looked out to see what was causing the weird sound.

By this time, Mrs. Brown was awake too. Sitting up in bed, she called to her husband:

"What is it, John"?

He replied in a hoarse whisper: "It looks like a ghost."

"Oh, really. she asked "Anybody we knew?"

★ ★ ★

"Fancy, dear," said Mrs. Smith to her husband, "it says in this magazine that in China a man doesn't know his wife until after the wedding ceremony."

"And why is China specially mentioned?" asked Mr. Smith, moodily.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 60,000 unused army woollen greatcoats (Khaki), in various sizes, located at Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur, *at reserve price Rs. 10/- per coat*. Bids for minimum of 5,000 coats. Export allowed.
2. 193,000 unused light oilskin coats (fabricated as antigas capes) suitable for use as raincoats, located at No. 301, M.U.RAF, Drigh Road, Karachi, *at reserve price Rs. 2/- per coat*. Bids for minimum of 15,000 coats. Export allowed.
3. 16,000 coats of the same description as in 2 above, located at No. 306 M.U. RAF, Lahore, *at reserve price Rs. 2/- per coat*. Bids for whole quantity only. Export allowed.
4. 117,000 bars of marine soap (lathers in salt water), each bar 20 oz., located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cheoki, *at reserve price annas 5 per bar*. Bids for whole quantity. only.
5. 30,000 gallons of methylated spirit in barrels, drums and cans, located at No. 3 Reserve Base POL Depot, Panagarh (Bengal), *at reserve price Rs. 1/4/- per gallon exclusive of excise duty*. Bids for whole quantity only.
6. 7,000 gallons of methylated spirit in barrels, located at No. 10 Indian Reserve POL Depot, Bhusaval, *at reserve price Rs. 1/4/- per gallon exclusive of excise duty*. Bids for whole quantity only.
7. CYCLE ACCESSORIES:
   1,230 oil lamps located at 313 M. U. Calcutta.
   4,220 oil lamps located at 301 M. U. Karachi.
   7,100 tool kits located at 301 M. U. Karachi.
   (All for sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs. 12,000/-*)
8. 140 unused "Coventry Climax" generating sets, 2.75 KVA 130 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase petrol engine-driven, complete with instrument panel, *at reserve price Rs. 1,000/- per set*. Bids for minimum of 10 sets.
9. 16 unused "Douglas" generating sets of the same description as in 8 above *at reserve price Rs. 1,000/- per set*. Bids for whole quantity only.
10. 13 unused "Scott" generating sets of the same description as in 8 above *at reserve price Rs. 1,000/- per set*. Bids for whole quantity only.
11. 12 unused "Enfield" generating sets of the same description as in 8 above *at reserve price Rs. 1,000/- per set*. Bids for whole quantity only.

Items 8 to 11 are located at No. 4 Sub-Depot, Agra, C/o Comdt. C.O.D., Agra, Quantities of 1 to 7 are approximate.

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JGD

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi by March 30th, 1947, will be accepted. OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by April 7th, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on March 31st, 1947. Stores must be removed by April 22nd, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed "WS15", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Regional Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Our Delhi Letter

FRUIT CULTURE IN THE CAPITAL

When Quixotes Help To Grow More Food!

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI.

In the beginning there was a proposal. The Proposal became a Department. The Department developed into a Kumbha Mela!

The Supply Department began with a part-time member of the Executive Council and a full time Secretary. It ended in a Head Office, four Directors-General, having 2,313 officers, 14,000 clerks and 116,000 men in Ordnance Factories. The budgets of Agriculture, Education and Health Departments amounting to Rs. 1,54,86,000 in 1938/39 have mounted up to Rs. 7,76,05,000 in 1947/48; a modest increase of 6,21,19,000. All the three departments are in an expansive mood.

The proposals are mooted. They give birth to officers and staff. They also give birth to vested interests. We have enough of this vested interests on the railways, where over 200,000 men refused to be retrenched. The vested interests must justify their existence. Need for justifying their existence has become paramount in view of the forthcoming Economy Committee. Let me cite two instances.

Director of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission propounded a plan to undertake Navigation experiments in Delhi. If Indian Navy could have its headquarters in New Delhi why not CWINC its Research Station. It was besides the point that there was not sufficient water supply in the River Jumna. Whatever water there was, it was to be pumped sixty feet up into a tank. Tax payers' money was another insignificant affair. Members of the Standing Finance Committee are good people. They swallow quite a number of things, but this was too much even for them. They threw it out.

Illustration Number Two:

The Government of India in the Agriculture Department have a number of advisers, one of whom is responsible for Fruit Culture. According to reports, he has recommended the cutting down of all trees inside residential houses in New Delhi and their replacement by Fruit Trese. eYou wait till the Civil Aviation Directorate gives out its plan for re-modelling the roofs of New Delhi houses for civil flying purposes. The sole object of the vested interests is to create an impression on their members. The Fruit Adviser's proposal is full of great potentialities.

FIRST STAGE: All the present trees in the residential houses in New Delhi are cut down, carted, staged and sold. Their sale as firewood breaks up the black market.

SECOND STAGE: The Fruit Advisor, accompanied by a suitable staff tours India, selecting best varieties of fruit trees. Railway priorities are arranged to transport the selected trees to Delhi.

THIRD STAGE: The fruit trees are planted and special staff is arranged to watch their growth.

Unexpected Developments

FOURTH STAGE: Three unexpected developments take place. The new trees requiring more water, have created water scarcity. The Chairman of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission is appraised of the situation. He, along with his Irrigation and Navigation Directors, make an Air inspection of New Delhi and lodges strong protests against the irresponsible manner in which his proposal for a Navigation Research Station was summarily rejected by the Members of the Legislation. Two possibilities are envisaged. It is suggested that water could be brought to Delhi from the Ganges either by cutting a channel or erecting a pipeline.

Much could be said in favour of either proposal. The pipeline however, had an additional advantage. A large number of ex-servicemen could be employed to patrol and guard the pipeline. Hearing of the water scarcity, Pandits from all parts of India rushed to New Delhi to perform a "yagna", thereby invoking the blessings of gods to send down rain on New Delhi. The last "yagna" in Delhi had resulted in a net saving of Rupees three lacs, which is kept intact till oblivion shrouds the heart and head of the irreligious. The Progress lies, not in remembering but in forgetting things.

Another issue raised was whether Delhi, not being on its banks, was entitled to any water supply from the Ganges. This was a minor constitu- issue, provision for which could be made in the new constitution. Sir William Stampe, meanwhile, unexpectedly intervened and stole the play. He suggested that tube wells could be installed in every residential house in New Delhi. The sub-soil water level in New Delhi, it was explained, had considerably risen by continuous flooding of gardens. This could be drained out by tube wells.

SECOND UNEXPECTED DIFFICULTY: The Meteorological Department disclosed that the climate of New Delhi, as a result of sudden removal of fully grown trees, was subject to violent variations. There were more frequent sand storms and less rainfall in New Delhi.

THIRD UNEXPECTED DIFFICULTY: The Health Department disclosed that the absence of trees had resulted in breeding of sand flies and more violant changes in atmosphere had led to higher incidence of smallpox, influenza and other fevers.

Problem Of Power

FIFTH STAGE: Tube wells are all installed, but have led to another unforeseen difficulty. The Engineer in chare of Delhi Power House has reported that he was not in a position to meet additional demand for power. The multi-purposes schemes in the Punjab and the United Provinces not having been completed, the only alternative was to further expand the Delhi Power House. Meanwhile, the use of electricity for lifts, air condition units and Refrigerators had to be banned and all new electric connections had to be prohibited.

SIXTH STAGE: The fruit trees are growing according to plan. The members of the Cabinet, while sitting in the cabinet meetings, stretch out their hands to pluck a guava. Children have abandoned their class-rooms to climb trees to pluck fruits for themselves, their teachers and their parents. New Delhi has become a paradise on earth.

SEVENTH STAGE: The inconvenient Health Department has butted in again. It has claimed that due to fruit trees, flies monkeys and mosquitoes had greatly increased in New Delhi. Aerial spraying of D.D.T. is undertaken and antimalaria compaign is launched. Two additional wings in Irwin Hospital has to be added to cope with additional demand. The medical opinion hardens and is of definitely of the view that the fruit trees had undermined the health of New Delhi.

Insult To Injury

An expert commission is appointed to examine the whole issue, namely whether to cut down the fruit trees or to change the capital to some other healthier place. The Fruit Adviser, meanwhile had retired.

Let me be serious. The first question is why should New Delhi be made a test tube for experimental purposes? The Fruit Adviser can create a show window for himself elsewhere or even in Delhi without indulging in the proposed vandalism of cutting down the fully grown up trees. New Delhi has been planned after a great deal of thought, expert advise and expense. Its trees, which are some of the most beautiful to look at, have taken thirty-five years to grow to their present stature. New Delhi's trees are a principal feature of New Delhi's beauty. Firstly, where is the necessity for fruit trees in New Delhi? For thirty-five years people have lived in New Delhi and have had some of the best fruits to eat. Then again, there were fruit gardens in the Subzimandi side of Old Delhi. Most of them have been destroyed as a part of the Improvement Trust's city Development scheme. The Health Department had condemned those gardens as breeding ground for Malaria. Why does not the Fruit Adviser save the remaining fruit gardens in Old Delhi or modernise them?

Secondly, cannot the fruit trees be planted side by side with the existing trees without ruining the beauty of New Delhi? Thirdly, there is such a thing as territorial division of labour, Nature has endowed Chaman to produce grapes and Bombay to produce Alfanso Mangoes. All the skill of the Fruit Adviser cannot make Delhi soil to grow sweet oranges, presently grown at Nagpur or Sylret. Why to attempt an impossible, is the question. It has been enough muddle to create appointments of advisers with the Government of India. It will be adding insult to injury to cut down New Delhi's most beautiful trees.

Window Dressing

Some other member of the Brain Trust in the Agriculture Department had a bright idea to grow more food by ploughing up the Great Vistas in New Delhi. Indian corn grown. It did not ease the food situation nor did it induce New Delhi residents to grow food crops inside their compounds. It only attracted jackals to New Delhi to give sleepless nights to its dwellers. The experiment was not repeated but plots were auctioned this winter to grow vegetables. The price of vegetables, however, remained unaffected by the Grow More Vegetables Campaign.

Window dressing is good, provided it attracts customers. The window dressing by the Government of India's Agriculture Department has been a highly successful failure. Rs. nine crores in grants and six crores five lakhs in loans have been disbursed to the Provinces for Grow More Food Campaign. The Department claims that the Campaign has resulted in an increase of three million tons of food grains in India. Delhi is having half rations of wheat in these days. Increase in food production is presumably a fancy of the Agriculture Department. The cut in wheat rations is a fact.

Postal Profundities

The Post and Telegraph Chief, Mr. Krishna Prasad made some profound observation in the Central Assembly this week. Replying to a cut motion debate against the inefficiency in his Department, he, dividing the total postal transactions by the number of complaints, reached a self-congratulatory conclusion that the complaints were infinitesimal of the higher order than the first and therefore negligible. He was only apeing Jam Sahib, who, as a Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, by a similar method had shown how well treated state subjects were. He gave the percentages of State subjects enjoying high court privileges and benefits of education, public health and self-government. Mr. Prasad, of course was referring to the registered complaints.

He for instance does not know the groans of the telephone users. Let him visit a house of one of his customers and lodge a complaint to the Telephone Exchange. He will find that it would take at least seven minutes before the receiver is lifted at the Exchange. "Could you give me the number of such and such", may be modest request. The Exchange operator would invariably reply that Mr. such and such has no telephone or ask you to find the number yourself. If one is lucky, he may be given a wrong number. Such complaints are never registered; Mr. Prasad, please note. As a private citizen, Mr. Prasad may lose his composure, if his registered letter never reaches its destination and his airmail letter is delivered three days after the ordinary letter. The slump is round the corner. Let Mr. Krishna Prasad beware. It is far better to keep the customers well satisfied even under monopoly service.

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CT. 15

Arabs Suspicious Of U. S. Intentions Towards Palestine

EMIL KHOURI ON TRUMAN'S SPEECH

JERUSALEM, March 15 (A.P.A.): An Arab spokesman referred last night to President Truman's Greeco-Turkish aid speech as, "a sign of growing conflict between America and Russia" and added that the "Arabs will not choose between masters."

Mr. Emil Khouri, a member of the Arab Higher Executive, told the Associated Press of America that Truman's speech "definitely shows America's increasing interest in the Middle East, and makes us suspicious of Mr. Truman's intentions towards Palestine. This speech is definite that there is a growing conflict between America and Russia. America and all of the Western democracies are obviously afraid of communism's penetration in this part of the world. That makes us more eager that the Americans understand our point of view."

Mr. Khouri, who is leaving on Sunday for a meeting of the Arab Executive in Cairo in conjunction with the Arab League sessions, added: "We are prepared to accept assistance from any source provided we are free, and provided that assistance will not lead us under a new tutelage."

Mr. Khouri said the Arabs of Palestine are "fully agreed" with Britain's move to take the Palestine case to the United Nations, but added, 'I cannot reconcile Mr. Bevin's statement that he is going to the United Nations free of proposals with his past stand on the Palestine problem. That, however, is welcomed by the Arabs, because it would make the small countries under British influence to vote as their conscience dictate, and we are confident of success if the conscience of the world dictates the votes on this issue."

SPECIAL SESSION OF U.N.O.

To Consider Palestine Problem

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York), March 15 (Reuter): The Palestine problem may, after all, be brought before a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, as the idea of having a special preliminary committee seems to be losing ground, it is learned in reliable quarters.

It is understood that Britain's next move will now be left entirely to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who may take the opportunity of raising the question with Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, in Moscow.

High United Nations officers are now reconsidering the whole question of holding a special session of the Assembly, and it is understood that the original estimate of 1,000,000 dollars for such a session has been found to be considerably exaggerated.

The United Nations legal experts also believe that the tangle of legal problems surrounding the proposed Palestine Committee may prove insoluble in the end and make a special session of the Assembly inevitable.

DOLLAR AND ATOM BOMB DIPLOMACY

LONDON, March 15, (UPI): President Truman's plan for great dollar plus army drive to fight democracy in Europe and the Middle East and supplanting British imperialism by American is most dangerous, said the Labour M. P. Reginald Bridgeman, in an interview to the United Press of India today.

Mr. Bridgeman said: "It is nevertheless as sign of political weakness. Reality of democratic movements for national independence is driving the Imperialists of the world to desperate measures. The issue is a world issue. Every country in the world, including India must take a close interest in the forthcoming developments. We must all ask what is going to happen to the Greek and Turkish Sovereignty when American military and civilian personal begin to direct the affairs of these countries.

"I sincerely believe that it will fail. It will fail, because no nation will submit to the colonisation even of the almighty forces of dollar and atom bomb. I believe if the United Nations Organisation survives this atomic onslaught upon it all nations will be looking up to the Indian again for the standard of leadership they provided during the Assembly."

Another Labour M. P. Julius Silverman, said: "The new intrusion of dollar diplomacy intends to strangle the Greek peoples' fight for liberty. It is our job to see that it does not succeed."

Truman Supports Churchill

LONDON, March 15 (Reuter): The comment made last year by Britain's wartime Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill, during his famous speech at Fulton, United States, that "the United States stands at this time at the pinnacle of world power", now becomes literally true with President Truman's proposals to take over Britain's commitments to the Greek Government and to give Turkey technical and military aid and a considerable loan, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The new United States policy is very largely the policy which Mr. Churchill recommended at Fulton. In the face of Communist influence, President Truman has staged a display of strength. This is what Mr. Churchill asked for a year ago.

Mr. Churchill added: "Athens alone with its immortal glories is free to decide its future."

TRUMAN AHEAD OF CHURCHILL

President Truman's statement of policy, has, however, gone beyond the Fulton speech in two important respects. Mr. Churchill though he mentioned Soviet Russia by name—which President Truman did not do—also made a declaration of friendship for Soviet Union and urged the necessity of reaching overall understanding on foreign policy. President Truman made no mention of any approach to the Soviet Union or of any direct attempt to come to terms. Mr. Churchill was careful to place his plan for "fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples" "within the framework of the United Nations organisation, but President Truman has explicitly decided on independent action.

DEATH-BLOW TO UNO

President Truman's decision to evaluate the Greek political situation by concluding that "the very existence of the Greek thousand men led by Communists", while the issue is actually being examined by a commission of the United Nations, and to take immediate action without waiting for the Commission's report is felt at United Nations headquarters and in Moscow to have dealt the world organisation a grave blow.

BRITISH PUBLIC WELCOMES U S. MOVE

Whatever may be the effect on the United Nations organisation and on long term relations with the Soviet Union, the most general reaction in London is one of relief. Decline in British power and influence in eastern Mediterranean has already been accepted by the British public. The decline in Britain's power to lend abroad and reference of Palestine and Egypt problems to the United Nations with a possibility of eventual loss of military bases in those countries have already prepared opinion here for a British retreat from the Near East. A new factor which President Truman's address introduced was the indication that the United States might assume positive leadership of those countries on the border of Soviet sphere of influence.

REPUBLICAN SUPPORT TO TRUMAN

The problem is less simple for the United States public as a whole. President Truman has the support of Senator Arthur Vandenburg and consequently of a large section of the Republican Party, but he is due for further criticism from those who fear the economic burden of the new foreign policy as well as from those of the political left, who like Mr. Henry Wallace, former United States Secretary of Commerce, believe that the decision will lead to a new world war.

Mr. Wallace has pointed out that other countries may also apply for loans and there are indications that both Persia and China may be among the early candidates.

The attack on President Truman's speech by the Soviet official paper 'Izvestia" was less strong than might have been expected. While condemning the move to support Greece and Turkey with loans, it refrained from discussing the essence of President Truman's speech, which lay in its challenge to Soviet influence in eastern Europe and Middle East.

U. N. ADVISORY MISSION FOR GREECE

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York), Mar. 14 (Reuter) The creation of a United Nations advisory mission to Greece was one of the main recommendations in the report published today by the committee of the Food and Agriculture Organisation which went to Greece last year.

"Special attention is called", the report said, "to the current food shortage, to the need for outside aid to maintain essential imports after withdrawal of U. N. R. R. A., to the need for rehabilitation of the productive means and to positive measures to prevent further inflation and restore exports."

RECOMMENDATIONS

The report recommended reorganisation of the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, development of soil research, protection of the forests, education of farmers in modern methods and improvement in farm mechanisation.

The report suggested that in addition to any reparation funds and food loans, Greece should be given international loans for a development programme starting with 100,000,000 dollars (£25,000,000) in the coming year.

GRADY, TRUMAN'S CHOICE FOR AMBASSADOR TO INDIA?

WASHINGTON, March 14. (U.P.A.) Henry Francis Grady, head of the American President Steamship Lines and former Assistant Secretary of State is President Truman's choice for first U.S. Ambassador to India, despite Grady's denial in a statement to the United Press of America last week that Truman had approached him in the matter, an informed source said to-day.

The source said Grady's name either had been or soon would be sent to New Delhi for the Indian Government's approval.

Grady, who is 65 years old, has a long record of public and private experience of international affairs. His most direct contact with India came in March 1942 when he went to India as the personal representative of the late President Roosevelt to survey the country's war production potential and ascertain how the United States might assist its development.

Grady held various commercial posts in the U.S. Foreign Service and in the Commerce and State Departments in Washington until 1939, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary under Cordell Hull. He held this post until 1941 when he became President of the American President Lines.

In 1941, Roosevelt sent him to the Far East on an economic mission, while a year later he went to India on a special mission. Since 1944 he has been Chairman of the Board of Directors and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

In 1946, Grady headed the special American mission to London which attempted to find the means of implementing the joint Anglo-American Committee's report on Palestine

ULSTER-EIRE CO-OPERATION

BELFAST, (Northern Ireland), March 15 (Reuter): Schemes of co-operation between Northern Ireland and Eire including common handling of cross border problems for the first time since the partition of Ireland after the first World War are expected to follow the passing of a Bill which is now before British Parliament in London.

TO BOYS: Everyone is watching . . . it's the last "flip" which will win or lose the game. Now steady . . . a wonderful shot—away flies the marble and into the hole goes your opponent's marble. You've won, but look at your hands, all grimy and dirty! Well it has been a grand game . . . and now for a wash with Lifebuoy. Isn't it good to know that you need not worry too much about getting dirty so long as you never forget to wash with Lifebuoy after every game? Lifebuoy's wonderful lather—with its special ingredient—gets rid of germs as well as dirt. Think what a comfort that thought is to your parents. So don't forget your Lifebuoy wash—after games and before meals.

Write to Dept. D135 P.O. Box 758, Bombay, just what you think about Lifebuoy. Every month a prize will be given for the best answer to the question, "Why I use Lifebuoy?"

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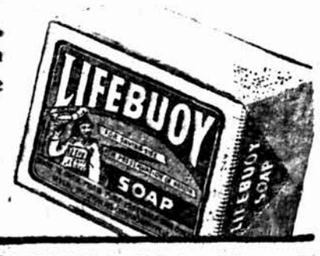

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TRUMAN'S SPEECH REACTION

Reds Believe Peace Of World Is Threatened

'PRAVDA' AND 'IZVESTIA' ATTACK TRUMAN

Stalin To Speak Out His Mind Soon?

MOSCOW, March 15. (A.P.A.): The Russian people regard the course Truman advocated as one which could endanger the peace of the world. They regard it as being unjustly aimed at them, and as carrying the American policy of "get tough with Russia" to its greatest length so far.

The Russians have had two days to digest the speech and the two lengthy editorials in "Pravda" and "Izvestia". The speech has generally been placed in the same category as Winston Churchill's Fulton Speech.

The question has not been injected into the Foreign Ministers' Council yet, and probably will not be, unless tempers get too hot, but it is bound to have some effect on later proceedings, observers consider.

When Generalissimo Stalin receives Mr. George C. Marshall, U. S. Secretary of State, as he is expected to soon, the Russian leader is almost certain to speak his mind on the subject of Truman's plan for Greece and Turkey.

No Soviet leaders have made any public statement on the President's policy, in which they are certainly aware that Mr. Marshall had a guiding hand, except that the two important Soviet newspapers "Pravda" and "Izvestia"—have lashed out with uncommon frankness at the head of a great state.

Known for his frankness, Mr. Stalin is almost sure to tell Mr. Marshall what he thinks of the American course and what it means to the Soviet Union.

"WORLD UNITY WILL BE SHATTERED

LONDON, March 15 (UPA): The "Daily Herald", organ of the British Labour Party, warned to-day that "world unity will be completely shattered if the differences between America and Russia are allowed to grow." It called upon Britain to "throw herself heart and soul into the strengthening of UNO and into the parallel task of mediation between America and Russia."

The paper, in a frank editorial, said: "Our first reaction to President Truman's speech was one of uneasiness. Our second thoughts are no happier."

While it does not always accurately reflect the views of Britain's Labour Government, political observers said the editorial undoubtedly reflected the growing anxiety over the effects of the new American foreign policy within the Labour Party.

The spearhead of this group appeared to be the "Rebel" Left Wing of the Party and leaders of the group have indicated they will question Prime Minister Attlee closely on the implications of the American move when Parliament takes up the question next week.

REQUEST FOR WHITE PAPER

On Monday these leaders will ask the Prime Minister to publish a White Paper on the Anglo-American negotiations preceding the President's speech. They will also ask whether Britain has been informed of the political conditions attached to the grant of American financial assistance to Greece.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the Liberal "News Chronicle", analyzing a parliamentary statement by Minister of State Hector McNeil, said it indicated the Government felt that the assistance to Greece and Turkey proposed by President Truman "could best be given by the United Nations."

The correspondent based his conclusion on McNeil's qualified endorsement of a suggestion by Labourite Francis Noel Baker that Greece should become a financial commitment of the United Nations.

The Cabinet is expected to consider the President's proposals before the Commons meet on Monday.

Meanwhile, British correspondents termed Soviet criticism of the President's speech "cautious" and speculated that Russia was holding her fire in an effort not to endanger the success of the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

MARSHALL SUMMONS LT.-GEN. CLAY

MOSCOW, March 15 (APA): U. S. Secretary of State George Marshall to-day summoned Lt.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American military Governor of Germany, to Moscow to serve as one of the peace advisers in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Authoritative sources said to-day that Marshall is willing to exchange information in writing with the Soviets on China and that this information would be confined to American troop withdrawals in China and American action under commitments of the 1945 Moscow Conference.

The sources said that in no circumstances would Marshall discuss for exchange information on China's internal affairs or China's policies.

GREEK GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE

WASHINGTON, March 15 (APA): The White House announced to-day that President Truman had received messages from Greek Government officials assuring that they will "co-operate unreservedly" in United States efforts to restore peace and security in Greece.

Eden Ayers, Assistant Press Secretary, said warm appreciative messages came from the Greek Prime Minister and the leader of the parliamentary opposition.

President Truman is in Florida on a long week-end rest. The White House statement said he had voiced the hope that "these evidences of goodwill mark the beginning of a happier era for Greece."

"It is also my profound hope that those Greeks who have taken up arms against their Government will accept the amnesty which the Greek Government is extending to all except those guilty of crimes against common law," the Truman statement said.

FINANCIAL AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY

Five More Countries Likely To Seek U. S. Help

WASHINGTON, March 15 (Reuter). Authoritative Congressional sources predicted today that at least five more countries will ask for aid under the United States administration's programme to prevent the spread of Communism announced by President Truman on Wednesday when he asked Congress to approve financial assistance for Greece and Turkey. These sources said that Iran, Syria, the Lebanon, Hungary and Palestine will probably ask for credits or cash grants.

It was estimated that the ultimate cost of this programme may be well over 1,000,000,000 dollars.

The same sources forecast today that Congressional approval for the proposed assistance to Greece and Turkey would be given rather later than March 31—the present goal. Republicans are expected to raise questions about the administration's long term foreign policy. Many republicans want to know what plans have been made for trouble spots such as Poland, Germany, Korea and Manchuria.

ENGLAND BEAT SCOTLAND

LONDON, March 15, (Reuter): England beat Scotland by 24 points to five in the Rugby Union International match at Twickenham today.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (MAY)
NEW YORK, March 15.

Previous Closing	34.44
Today's Opening	34.52
Difference	+8
Today's Closing	34.54
Difference	+10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, March 15.

New York Stock Exhange opening prices. Anaconda Copper Mining 38-5/8 General Motors 57-1/4 United Sates Steel Common 71 United States Steel Preference unquoted.

"Present Difficulties A Test Case"

Nehru Hopes To See Peace Soon In Punjab

1,036 Killed In Province-Wide Disturbances

LAHORE, March 15, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and party returned to Lahore at five p.m. after paying a flying visit to Rawalpindi.

He is leaving for Multan tomorrow morning.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President in the Interim Government, who arrived in Lahore yesterday evening to study the Punjab situation, left today for Rawalpindi by air this morning. He was accompanied by S. Swaran Singh, a former Minister in the Punjab Coalition Government, Dewan Chaman Lal and Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava.

Five miles north-west of Jhelum the plane circled over Kala village where trouble was reported. Passing over Dina, the plane flew over Chakwal and went upto Dudial where about a dozen houses were still smouldering. The troops could be seen in action. Flying over Sukho, Gujar Khan and Mandra the party arrived in Rawalpindi at nine a.m. where Pandit Nehru was received by the G. O. C. Northern Command, General Messervy, the Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, Mr. Cuthbert King, and the Deputy Commissioner.

Pandit Nehru immediately proceeded to the joint operation room of the Northern Command where General Messervy explained the position in the disturbed areas under his command. Later Pandit Nehru had a discussion with the G. O. C. the civil authorities and a number of local leaders. He received a deputation of Nationalist Muslims and another led by the President and other office-bearers of the Rawalpindi Muslim League.

Pandit Nehru and party left Rawalpindi at four p.m. and were seen off by the Northern Command, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. The party arrived in Lahore at five p.m.

On his return to Lahore Pandit Nehru addressed a meeting of Congress M.L.A's at the residence of Lala Bhimsen Sachar. Sardar Swaran Singh, Sardar Ujjalsingh and some other Akali and Congress Leaders were also present.

Master Tara Singh, the Akali Leader, called on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and had a long talk with him.

Pandit Nehru is leaving by air for Multan tomorrow morning. He will return to Lahore in the evening.

A TEST CASE

RAWALPINDI, March 15 (API):—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, who is touring the disturbed parts of the Punjab asserted to-day that the present difficulties were in the nature of a test case and they would be suc-

(Continued on Page 16.)

Police Force Reinforced

Benares Casualties Total 41: Kidwai Arrives In City

BENARES, March 15, (A.P.I.): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Home Minister U. P. Goevrnment arrived this afternoon by car from Lucknow. He was accompanied by Mr. Kamalapathi Tri-

An official announcement by the District Magistrate Benares put the total number of deaths in the communal disturbances so far at 15. It added that there were 13 injured in King Edward Hospital and described as grossly exaggerated the report that there had been more than 50 casualties.

340 ARRESTS

Upto this morning, about 340 arrests had been made by the police most of them for violating the curfew.

TWO PERSONS STABBED

Within an hour of the lifting of the curfew at 11 a.m. two persons were stabbed in the Chowk area, the est quarter of the City. Both the incidents occurred within a few yards of the Chowk Police Station.

Following this an 18-hour curfew had been imposed beginning from three p.m. this afternoon and ending at nine a.m. tomorrow.

POLICE FORCE REINFORCED

The police force in Benares has been reinforced by calling in two more platoons of the special armed constabulary, the District Magistrate told A.P.I. today

The present strength of the force including armed police military police and special armed constabulary was sufficient to deal with the situation he said.

FOUR STABBING CASES

A press note issued by the District Magistrate at 7 p.m. reported that four cases of stabbing occurred today.

The official figure of the total number of casulties since the outbreak of communal disturbances is 41.

LONGEST CURFEW PERIOD

For the first time in its history of Benares City had the longest curfew period of 25 hours. It started at 10 a. m. yesterday and ended at 11 a.m. today.

The previous record of the longest curfew period for the whole city was in 1939 communal disturbances when a curfew of 22 hours was imposed.

FRONTIER SITUATION IMPROVING

Govt. Issues Hundreds Of Posters Appealing To Maintain Peace

PESHAWAR, March 15 (API.) The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, issued the following warning to the people yesterday. All those who are caught committing serious offences will be severely dealt with. The Peshawar Peace Committee met yesterday in the Town Hall and discussed ways and means of restoring confidence among the people following the recent breach of communal peace.

The Government have issued hundreds of posters appealing to the public to maintain peace.

Similar posters were also dropped from the air over a wide area of Peshawar District.

SITUATION IMPROVING

An overall improvement in the communal situation in the Frontier is recorded in the communique issued by the Frontier Government last night.

HINDUS & SIKHS RETURN TO CITY

It is learnt that as a result of the efforts of the Communal Harmony Committee and assurances given by the local Muslim League leaders about 75 per cent of Hindus and Sikhs who had moved to the Kohat Cantonments have returned to the city of Kohat.

TWO HINDUS KIDNAPPED

Tribal raiders are reported to have kidnapped two Hindus during the last two days from the southern districts of the N.W.F.P.

STOP PRESS

GANDHI-DOW PARLEY

PATNA, March 15 (API): Mahatma Gandhi met Sir Hugh Dow, Governor of Bihar this evening. The meeting was informal and it is believed, the talks related mainly to the last riots and the present situation in the province.

Nigeria To Have Parliament With African Members

First Meeting Under New Constitution To Be Held On March 20

LONDON, March 14, (Reuter): Nigeria, the bigger of all British colonies in Africa with a population of 22,000,000, is to have a Parliament with African members forming the majority party.

This is a major step towards granting responsible internal self-government to Africans in the colony. Nigeria thus becomes the second British African dependency to have a Legislative Council with a majority consisting of African members. The first was Gold Coast where the inaugural meeting of the Legislative Council with an African majority took place in July last year.

The first meeting of the Nigerian Legislative Council to be held under the new constitution will take place on March 20.

DEMAND DEATH SENTENCE FOR SLOVAK PUPPET

BRATISLAVA March 14 (U.P.A.): Col. Mirko Rasla, closing the prosecution's 150-page statement in the 68th day of the treason trial today demanded death by hanging for Father Jozef Tiso, puppet president of the German-sponsored Slovak Republic, and former Foreign Minister Ferdinand Durcansky and death by shooting for Sano Mach, former Minister of Interior.

PALATABLE ECONOMICAL EFFECTIVE SHARK LIVER OIL? KENCO'S CONCENTRATED ★ SWEET

PILICON FOR PILES

Riot Situation Improves On Frontier

PESHAWAR, March 14 (U.P.I.): The Frontier Government issued the following communique tonight:

"There is an overall improvement in the communal situation in the North West Frontier Province. Rioting and arson was reported from Village Ghajian in Haripur Tehsil yesterday. As the village is not easily accessible relief parties are due to reach here today. Some Hindus and Sikhs from different villages in Haripur Tehsil have been evacuated under police and military escort to Haripur Town and security action has been taken under the N.W.F.P. Public Safety Ordinance for protection of property left behind by evacuees. Troops and police patrolled Abbotabad and Haripur enforcing ban under Section 144 Cr. P. C. on carrying of arms.

The curfew was again imposed on Saddar Bazar Area of Peshawar Cantonment last night for two nights, from 8 p. m. to 8 a. m. The District Magistrate has also prohibited the assembly of five or more persons on housetops. During the day three per-

Bulgaria Denies Maltreatment To Foreign Diplomats

SOFIA, March 14, (Reuter): The Bulgarian News Agency today officially denied reports which it described as "without any foundation and tendentious" that foreign citizens had been maltreated, diplomatic immunity violated and the French Minister in Sofia assaulted during the incidents connected with the execution of the Bulgarian Government's recent order for withdrawal from circulation of certain denominations of bank-notes.

The report that M. Galloni, Vatican representative in Bulgaria, had lodged a protest with the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry was also denied by the news agency.

PROTEST NOTES.

LONDON, March 15: (Reuter): Two notes have been sent by the British, American, French, Swiss, Swedish and Italian representatives in Sofia to the Bulgarian authorities protesting against the treatment of foreign diplomats by Bulgarian militia men; and secondly on the refusal of the National Bank to exchange all called-in currency. The reply sent by the Bulgarian Government was described in London yesterday as "thoroughly unsatisfactory".

Soviet Demands Censorship Of All News From Vienna

VIENNA, March 14. (Reuter): British and United States delegates clashed three times with Soviet representatives over Austrian fuel, censorship and property restitution problems when the Allied Control met here.

The clash was when France, Britain and the United States proposed that messages for abroad should no longer be censored in separate zones. The Soviet delegate agreed subject to all messages from Vienna being censored solely by Soviet authorities. Americans and the British proposed abolition of all censorship, but no agreement was reached.

The third clash developed when laws regulating restitution of property expropriated during German domination of Austria were approved by the British and American delegates, but rejected by the Soviet representatives. The Soviet member said that the restitution laws affected the properties claimed by the Soviet as reparations.

LEAGUE TO DEFY ASSAM GOVT.

CALCUTTA, March 14 (API): The joint Committee of Action of the Muslim League in Bengal and Assam, at its meeting here last night, decided to send large batches of people to Assam to spread out in different areas defying the eviction order of the Provincial Government. This decision, it is stated, was taken by the Committee in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Assam Provincial Muslim League recently as also at a conference at Dhubri in Assam. These people will occupy waste lands wherever available, settle themselves there, and cultivate these lands.

The Committee also decided to raise at least Rs. 1,00,000 to help people evicted by the Government of Assam to meet their litigation costs.

A tentative programme was also chalked out by the Committee to continue the defiance of Section 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated in certain areas by the Government of Assam banning the entry of certain League leaders to those areas. A list for the purpose had been prepared with top-ranking Muslim League leaders of Assam.

ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Iranian delegation to the Asian Conference arrived yesterday from Karachi by air. The delegation consisted of the following members:—

(1) H.E. Ali Asghar Hekmat, Ex-Minister of Education, Teheran; (2) Dr. Ghulam Hussain Siddiqi, Teheran University, Teheran; (3) Dr. Mustafa Rabi, Ministry of Finance, Teheran; (4) Mr. Mughtakgri, Ministry of Labour and Propaganda, Teheran; (5) Madame Safiyeh Firouz, Women's Association, Teheran; (6) Dr. Menhdi Bayani, Hon. Secy., Indo-Iranian Cultural Association, Teheran.

Among the latest names received are those of Mrs. Cissy Cooray of the Lanka Mahila Samitya and Ismet Asim and Havra Idrees from Egypt. The last two have been nominated by the Egyptian Feminist Union.

The Muslim Brotherhood, Cairo has nominated Mustafa Momin as its delegate at the Conference.

The Governments of Malayan Union and Singapore have nominated Mr. W. J. Stark as their observer at the conference.

In addition to the three Soviet Republic already announced, the Tajik Republic has also accepted the invitation to send delegates and the Tajik branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union has been asked to choose the delegates.

Senate Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Senate of the Bombay University met at the Convocation Hall. Sir Bomanji Wadia. Vice-Chancellor presided.

There were in all 46 items on the agenda, 43 of which were applications for the affiliations of some new colleges and the extension of affiliation of some of the old ones.

The Senate approved of the affiliation of the Jethabhai and Jhaver bhai Science College proposed to be started at Nadiad by the Kaira Education Society for teaching of courses of study leading up to Intermediate Science Examination and College of Pharmacy proposed to be started at Ahmedabad by the Ahmedabad Education from June next.

Spanish Bishops Disagree With Franco's Regime

Poor Relations Between Pope And The Dictator

MADRID, March 14 (Reuter): A group of Spanish monarchist sympathisers issued a statement today emphasising the poor relations between Gen. Franco and the Vatican. In the statement it is stressed that Gen. Franco still has not replied to a verbal message sent to him by the Vatican at the end of December.

Apparently M. Montini of the Vatican informed Marques Aycinena, the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican that the Holy Father considered it advisable that Gen. Franco should take care to make the difference clear between the activities of the present regime and those of the Spanish Catholic hierarchy.

In this way M. Montini apparently indicated that by emphasising the difference between the acts of the Franco state and those of the Spanish hierarchy, dangerous confusion and what might seem like coincidence of view points or complicity of the Church in what were purely state affairs would be avoided.

SPANISH PRIMATE SUGGESTS GREATER LIBERTY TO PEOPLE

It is pointed out that Gen. Franco has not replied to this message nor has it been discussed in any Cabinet meeting.

It is likewise recalled that last autumn Cardinal Deniel, Spain's Primate, sent Gen. Franco a letter suggesting how advisable it was that the Spanish regime should make continued progress towards greater liberty for the individual.

Pastoral letters by Cardinal Pedro Segura, Archbishop of Seville; Archbishop of Valladolid and the Bishops of Calahorra and Tenerife also emphasised the same point.

The statement finally claims the greater majority of Spanish Bishops are not in agreement either fundamentally or even superficially with the present Spanish regime.

PROMPT ECONOMIC HELP TO UNDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Indian Move In U.N.E.S.C.O.

NEW YORK, March 13, (APA): India led a move in the United Nations yesterday for prompt and effective economic assistance to the undeveloped areas of the world.

The Indian resolution was introduced in the Economic and Social Council as the Committee on Economic Affairs proposed enlarging British and New Zealand resolutions on full employment and economic stability to include international action "to promote higher standards of living throughout the world, more particularly in undeveloped and under-developed areas."

Most delegates of smaller nations, including Cuba, Chile, Peru, Venezuela and the Lebanon and some large nations like China voiced strong support for the Indian proposal. Some of them attacked what they called the vague generalities of the British and New Zealand resolutions.

The Committee later approved the formation of a drafting sub-committee to prepare a single resolution on full employment and economic development from the Indian, British and New Zealand proposal.

India, Britain, France, the United States and New Zealand were named members of the sub-committee.

F. B. WORKING COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, March 15 (A.P.I.): A meeting of the Working Committee and the General Council of the All India Forward Bloc will be held in Calcutta during the week-end and next week to consider the present political situation in the country. Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher will preside.

A proposal to change the name of the All-India Forward Bloc into Azad Hind Socialist Party will also be considered by the General Council.

ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE

POONA, March 15 (A.P.I.): The next session of the All-India Oriental Conference will be held at Darbhanga during the Easter Week in April 1948, announces Dr. R. N. Danekar, General Secretary of the Conference. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University will preside.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Vad 9, 2003.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 22, 1366.
Parsi: Meher 14, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-48 a.m. Sunset: 6-49 p.m
Hightide: 05-25, 20-56. Lowtide: 01-14, 12-35.

Today's Engagements

ALL-INDIA RADIO, BOMBAY: Will broadcast music recital by Bhurjee Kran from 9-30 to 10 a.m. and again from 7-30 to 8 p.m. today (Sunday). The date incidentally coincides with the anniversary of the late Ustad Alladiya Khan

HIND MUSIC CIRCLE: Two programmes, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (1) Vocal Music by Miss Sita Mulki and (2) Kathak, Kathakali and Manipuri Dance by Miss Damayanti Joshi at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Law of Cycles and Spring Festival" today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

YOUNG RATHESTARS: Meeting of members today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Annseh Ravan Bangli.

MODEL ART INSTITUTE: Welcome address to Director and Deputy Director of Sir J. J. School of Art today (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

GATHA GAHANBAR FESTIVAL: At Petit Fasali Atasrkadeh, New Marine Lines from Sunday to Thursday. At 5-30 p.m. Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6-30 p.m. Hambandagr will be lead by Dasturji Bode who will give lectures on "Gatha Teachings".

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL: Annual social gathering of Peoples' Education Society's Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, will be celebrated today (Sunday) in school compound at 5 p.m. when Sheth Radha Kisan Khaitan will preside.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION: Presentation of 'Medals of Merit' and 'Air Scout Certificates' to Scouters and Scouts by Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai. National Organising Commissioner at New Era School Hall, Hughes Road, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. Prof. V. G. Rao, Provincial Commissioner will preside.

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION: Meeting today (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in Union Office to discuss demands to be forwarded to Government of Bombay and All-India Trade Union Congress. Mr. P. K. Sawant, Parliamentary Scretary, Government of Bombay will be present.

MOTHER INDIA FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: Annual sports today, at 2 p.m. at Grant Medical College Ground, Kennedy Sea Face.

GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS EMPLOYEES UNION: The workers of the Government Central Press, Charni Road, refused to work overtime for the last several days. Mr. Bidesh Kulkarni, President of the Union and Mr. Ghumre, Secretary, saw Mr. Tapase , Industries Minister and explained the grievances of the workers. After a long discusion with the Management as well as the representatives of the Union, it is learnt that both Mr. Nanda and Mr. Tapase have agreed to appoint Mr. Samant, Personal Secretary to Labour Minister, to enquire in the matter and report to Government. In view of the above assurance of the Laboeur Minister and Industries Minister the Managing Committee of the Union has advised the workers to start over-time work

Gujarat Research Society

The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Gujarat Research Society to mourn the sudden death of poet-laureate of Maha Gujarat, Sjt. Jhaverchand Meghani:

"This meeting of the Gujerat Research Society held at the University Convocation Hall on March 14 under the Chairmanship of Justice Sir H. V. Divatia places on record the deep sense of great loss suffered by India in general and Maha Gujarat in particular by the death of Sjt. Jhaverchand Meghani, the eminent author, poet and brilliant research worker in the fields of folksongs and folk literature of Greater Gujarat and requests the President to send a copy of the resolution to the family of the diseased"

Ambica Air Lines, Ltd.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY

For Baroda-Ahmedabad on Tuesdays and Fridays 15-00 hours.

For Rajkot-Morvi on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays 8-00 hours.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

From Ahmedabad-Baroda on Wednesdays and Saturdays 9-55 hours.

From Morvi-Rajkot on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays 17-50 hours.

Congress Sevika And Kumarika Dal

The Act. G.O.C. of the Congress Sevika Dal, announces:—Under the auspices of the Congress Sevika Dal, this year it has been decided to organise a Summer Training Camp for the Cadets of the Congress Sevika Dal somewhere in the Suburban District. Duration of the camp will be about a month. Those desirous to join the camp and get themselves trained are hereby informed to fill in an application form will be available from the office of the Congress Sevika Dal, Congress House. Bombay, 4.

Reception To Dinkerrao Desai

The President, Vice-President and members of the Committee of the Indian Grain Dealers Federation will present an address to Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, at 2 p.m. today (Sunday) at Sunderbai Hall.

TRAFFIC JAM ON B. B. & C. I. LINE

There was a traffic jam on the B. B. and C. I. Railway this morning which lasted for nearly 2-1|2 hours on the line beyond Bandra and suburbanites anxious to get to their offices in time were delayed.

It appears that an electric train was held up in the Bandra Yard due to some mechanical trouble, as a sequel to which a number of local trains were delayed, by the line being blocked.

GOVT. TO SEND ABROAD 10 CANDIDATES TO STUDY FISHING WORK

BOMBAY, March 14, (A. P. I.): The Government of India have initiated a scheme for training abroad ex-servicemen and civilians in fishery work with the object of developing the fishing industry in India.

Ten candidates,—eight exservicemen and two civilians, will be sent in April next to the Nautical School at Grimshy, England, for six months' training.

The Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bombay, will entertain applications from candidates for training.

POSSESSOR AND SELLER OF SERVICE REVOLVER ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Found in possession of a service revolver, and 12 rounds of ammunition, Narayanshetty Subshetty was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. at Fanaswadi, last evening.

One Vithaldas Shyamdas who, according to Narayanshetty, gave him the revolver to be sold for Rs. 600, was also arrested by the Police later.

The first accused was remanded into custody and the other bailed out, by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, to-day.

BETRAYED BY HIS METALLIC LIMP

A harmless looking bedraggled man who could be easily mistaken for a beggar was challenged by a policeman, while he was limping along Clare Road last night. The constable's curiosity was raised by the man's heavy and faltering gait.

On his person being searched, a dagger, a crowbar and a torch were recovered which it is suspected, he was carrying for some house-breaking errand on which he was bound.

He was arrested.

Protest Against Rent Increase

Dr. Dadasaheb Dhuri addressed a public meeting of citizens in the Matunga Labour Camp, when he strongly appealed to the Bombay Ministry to pay heed to the unanimous feelings of the already aggrieved tenants of Bombay against their proposed Rent Increase Bill.

Two resolutions protesting against the said Bill and appointing a deputation to wait on the authorities concerned were unanimously passed after various spekers had spoken against this additional burden of rent increase.

CHARCOAL PERMITS TO DHOBIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay have decided to issue charcoal permits to dhobies, laundries, and institutions and establishments in the Bombay Suburban District area from Bandra to Borivli on the following scale:

Dhobies and laundries on a uniform scale of three and six quarters respectively per month. Institutions and establishments holding foodgrains permits will get a minimum of three quarters of charcoal rising to a maximum of thirty quarters per month, depending on the number of foodgrains unit held by them.

Budget Proposals Sure To Defeat Their Own Purpose

Bombay Presidency Assn. Advises Modifications

BOMBAY, March 14. (A.P.I.): The council of the Bombay Presidency Association in a resolution urges the Government of India's the Finance Department to make a careful scrutiny of the budget proposals.

The Council points out that "while attainment of social justice must remain the paramount consideration in the administration of the nation's economy, a too rapid approach to it may not only act as a serious deterrent to industrial progress but defeat the main object of the Interim Government, namely, increased production of national wealth, more food to the masses, more cloth and better housing."

The council is of the opinion that the budget proposals to levy 25 per cent tax on profits would work great iniquity, and according to them, the graduated tax on capital gains and the application of super tax may remove all incentive to efficiency and may encourage extravagance. The council suggests that some modification is necessary in the method of computation of capital gains by making allowance for the depreciated value of the rupee in terms of commodities.

KEEP TAXATION DOWN

Prof. Davar's Plea To Save Middle Class

During the debate on Budget, Prof. Sohrab R. Davar M.L.C. in the course of his speech in Bombay Legislative Council said: "The Budget as prepared by the Finance Minister is no doubt a very carefully thought out Budget which to a large extent seems to be satisfactory.

"No doubt War, disruption of trade and the gap caused in the capacity of the country to feed itself are the items of some anxiety to us all. I trust, however, that immediate steps will be taken to intensify agriculture particularly in connection with food stuffs.

"As to War setback to Industry, we are now gradually getting out of this difficult position, and I have no doubt that the Provincial Government as well as the Central Government will do its best to help to take such measures as are likely to help and stimulate industry all over the country.

Turning to the question of prohibition he said: "The unfortunate item of Prohibition has no doubt the tendency to deprive Government of a large revenue without doing any good in anything like worthy of the large revenue item which has sought to be lost.

In all civilised countries Alcohol is controlled to a certain extent but no attempt has been made outside this country to stop drinking habit altogether among the masses. A tremendous burden will be thrown on the revenue as well as citizens through taxation necessary to fill up a large gap caused through the loss of income through taxation.

Concluding he said: "The Finance Member has referred to an "all-round increase in expenditure" in connection with the budget which shows a very small surplus. This will mean increased taxation in the year and the time to come, which this poor country can hardly meet. The National Government will I trust do its best to keep taxation down as far as possible and give a chance to an average middle class man to save from his income, capital, for investment in various industries that may be established in this country.

B. P. T. U. C And Public Security Bill

Mr. Dinkar Desai, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial T.U.C. writes:—

At a meeting of the Working Council of the Bombay Provincial T.U.C held in Monday last a resolution was passed disapproving of the Public Security Measures Bill of the Government of Bombay. The resolution points out that the Bill is calculated to result in the serious infringement of the elementary civil liberties of the people in general and is calculated in particular to hamper the normal Trade Union activities. Under the provisions of the Bill, strikes also can be declared illegal, thus attacking the fundamental right of the workers to direct action. The resolution urges that the Bill should be withdrawn and says that the B.P.T.U.C. is anxious to organise the trade union movement and to lead the workers' struggles in an atmosphere of civil liberties.

By another resolution, the Working Council urged that the proposed Rent Control Bill should be withdrawn. The new Milk Scheme was also disapproved and Government were asked to re-introduce the subsidied milk scheme.

The Working Council supported the measure introduced by the Bombay Government to nationalise the road transport industry and requested Government to proceed with the working of nationalisation immediately.

LARGEST ILLICIT DISTILLERY IN CITY UNEARTHED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

What is described as the largest illicit distillery, run in the very heart of the City was unearthed by Superintendent Kothawalla of the D. Division of the Bombay City Police in the course of a surprise raid last evening on one of the shadier quarters of the Red Light Colony.

It appears that Superintendent Kathawalla somehow scented that large quantities of illicit liquor were being supplied from this source. After checking up the authenticity of his information, he raided the place with a strong posse of policemen and succeeded in seizing three lorry loads of materials used in the manufacture of illicit liquor. He has arrested three persons who are alleged to be connected with this underground distillery at Kamathipura.

The racket, it is learnt, was not of recent origin, but was going on for quite a long time in spite of the vigil maintained by both the section and the Prohibition Police.

Conforming to Government's determination to see that their Prohibition scheme becomes a success, Superintendent Kothawalla is also out to make a clean sweep of the boot-legging underworld, coming within the purview of his jurisdiction.

One Arrested For Alleged Possession Of Illicit Liquor

Nineteen gallons of illicit liquor stored in motor tubes, wooden barrels and jars was alleged to have been found when Sub-Inspctor M. N. Deshpande and his party, attached to the Prohibition Intligence Section, raided a house at Koli-Kalina village near Andheri. Some implements of distillation, it is alleged, were also discovered during the raid.

Anthony Louis Machado who was arrested in this connection, was placed before Mr. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Andheri Court, on Friday when he was released on bail.

ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING COUNTRY LIQUOR

Cleverly concealed in a bag containing onions Abdul Gani was, it is stated, trying to smuggle a five gallon tin of country liquor. He was searched on suspicion by Sub-Inspector Contractor of the Prohibition Police at the Victoria Terminus yesterday, when the liquor was confiscated.

The officer placed the suspect under arrest.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED FOR GOVERNANCE OF GOA

BOMBAY, March 14, (A. P. I.): The commission set up by the Protuguese Government to report on the aspirations of Goans, in respect of the future governance of Portuguese India, has requested Goans to submit suggestions before the end of March, according to the Honorary Secretary to the Goan Association, Bombay.

SONGS
SPECTACLE
SUSPENSE
in

WADIA MOVIETONE

4th WEEK

The Grandest Fantasy of the Decade

WADIA'S

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AT

NEW WEST END

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.
Sun., Hol. Mat. 1 p.m.
Ad. Bkg. 10 to 12 & 4 to 6.
2ND WEEK
Daily: 4, 7 & 10.
Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.

PLAZA
DADAR

SELECTION MATCH 'N DELHI

Merchant's Team Bags 348 In First Innings

NEW DELHI, March 15, (A.P.I.): The match for the purpose of final selection of the Indian team to tour Australia commenced here to-day. The weather was fine and the wicket was good.

Merchant's XI in first innings scored 348 (all out).

Maharaja of Patiala's XI in the first innngs scored three for three wickets

The interest in the match nad warned because a number of leading players including Hazare, Mushtaq Ali and Phadkar were not taking part in the match. Both the Captains originally selected for the match namely, Maharaja of Patiala and Vijay Merchant did not play. While the Maharaja of Patiala has not arrived in Delhi but Merchant is in Delhi but due to slight indisposition he is not playing. In their absence Amarnath and Mankad captained the respective teams. Mankad beat Amarnath with the toss and elected to bat.

Following are teams:— Merchant's XI:— Mankad (Captain), P. Sen, R. S. Modi, Fazal Mahomed, H. R. Adhikary, Amir Elahi, G. Kishenchand, S. G. Shinde, Gul Mohamed, Imitiaz Ahmed, N. Chowdhury.

Maharaja of Patial's XI—Amarnath (Captain) E. S. Maka v. Rangachari, K. M. Ragnekar S. W. Sohoni, C. S. Nayudu, C. T. Sarwate, N. Chatterjee, Ghulam Ahmed, Mr. Rege and Rauf.

Attendance had increased when play was resumed after lunch.

Only Prof. Deodhar and Palia of the Selection Committee were present. C. K. Nayudu is expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

The innings lasted in all 265 minutes. Sohoni and Rangachari took three wickets each for 65 and 74 runs respectively.

SCORES

Mankad c Maka b Rangachari	6
P. Sen lbw B. C. S. Nayudu	31
Modi c Maka b Sarwate	168
Kishenchand b Sohoni	32
Gul Mohamed b Sohoni	nil
Adhikari c Amarnath b Sohoni	3
Imtiaz Ahmed b Rangachari	nil
Azal Mohamed lbw b Rangachari	nil
Amir Elahi b Amarnth	47
Shinde (not out)	50
Chaudhury b Sarwate	nil
Extras	11
Total	348

BOWLING

Sohoni 14/2/65/3 Rangachari 13/174/3 Sarwate 9/1/45/2 C. S. Nayudu 15/1 70/1 Amarnath 8/nil/32/1 Rege 2/nil /21/nil Ghulam Ahmed 7/nil/30/nil. Chaudhri 2/02/1 Fazalmohd. 1.4/1/0/2

Fall of wickets 1 for 21 2 for 66 3 for 130 4 for 130 5 for 142 6 for 145 7 for 145 8 for 247 9 for 348.

PARTIALA'S XI

With only 15 minutes play Rege and Sarwate opened the Maharaja of Patala's XI. To the bowling of Chaudri and Fazal Mahmud the opening was sensational for with only three runs on board three wickets were down. Both Chaudhury and Fazal Mahmud took one wicket each in their opening overs. Chaudhury clean bowled Sarwate before he had scored and Rege was bowled by Fazal Mahmud for one. In his second over Maka was out lbw for one. At the fall of this wicket stumps were drawn.

SCORES

Rege b Fazal Mahmud	1
Sarwate b Chaudhury	nil
Maka lbw b Fazal Mahmud	1
Chatterji not out	
Extras	1
Total for 3 wickets	3

TRAINER K. RUSTOM CALLED BEFORE STEWARDS

It is reliably learnt that Trainer Khodiyar Rustom was called before the Stewards this morning in connection with the saliva test of his charges Spanish Suite and All Gold, who recorded short head victories in Syrian Plates (Divisions II and III) on February 22 at Mahaluxmi.

The Stewards, it is understood, are also busy collecting evidence for reinstatement of trainer N. E. Raymond, who was warned off last year.

BRITISH NAVAL BASE AT SARAWAK?

LONDON, (I. P. S.): Britain has a new plan to construct a naval bases at Sarawak, according to Navy circles. Sarawak is considered as an important strategical outpost in the Indian Ocean linking the Pacific and would be used in an emergency to relieve Hongkong and Singapore, it is stated.

Salt Employees Dispute For Adjudication

BOMBAY, March 15, (A.I.P.): The dispute between the manufacturers of salt and their employees in Thana district is being referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication it is learnt.

BOMBAY RACES

Pillar To Post Shortheads Bucephalus, In Aga Khan's Spring Cup

FAVOURITES DISAPPOINT

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A solitary firm favourite in Rim Jhim materialised at to-day's races, and hence punters left Mahaluxmi very much disappointed. Exodus from the enclosures was noticed long before the conclusion of the programme.

Top-class thoroughbreds were disgraced in the Aga Khan's Spring Cup, in which the first three were young Indian-breds. In this attractive event losing punters were provided with the opportunity of witnessing a furlong long duel between Mr. Osman Chotani's Pillar-to-Post and the famous Bucephalus. Both were under the whip in the sensational finish which ultimately ended in a short-head victory for Pillar-to-Post.

Messrs. Travers' and Rosenthal's Gipsy Gem cleverly handled by Khalil, scored comfortably from the most neglected Irish Right in the Munshi Cup. The favourite, Valetta placed fourth here behind Zam Zam

Doubles were common in the day. One was scored by Capt. Ingle for the Maharaja of Gwalior, while trainers Syed Fatah and Talib also achieved identical success.

Twelve tickets each returning Rs. 12,252-8 were cashed on the treble event pool.

The following are the results:

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Diamond's D. DAY 9-2 Jagdish 1
Mr. A. A. Suterwalla's FLOWER OF BARODA 8-0 N. Dar 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's LALAJI 8-2 Ganesh 3
Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBARKATION 8-7 Purshotam 4

Not run: Prima Dona, Daisy Tripper, Inside Information.

Won by: Sh hd, 2 lengths, Sh hd.
Time: 1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.
Favourite: Miss Gwalior.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 22 and Rs. 17.
Winner trained by: Buckley.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE—Distance (About) 1 1/2 miles.

M/s. Hope and Chandulal J. Shah's HIMALAYA 8-11 N. Dar 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL MANTLE 9-0 Kasbekar 2
Mr. S. I. Jhaga's PATHAN 8-6 Cunningham 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GENERALISSIMO 8-1 Chavan 4

All ran.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, hd, nd.
Time: 2 minutes 46 2/5 seconds.
Favourite: Royal Mantle and Pathan.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by: Talib.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's JAHAJ MAHAL 8-4 Kasbekar 1
Mr. Ali Akbar's KHALAF AL HAWA 7-12 Cunningham 2
Mr P Narayansingh's MIKHLIF JABIR 8-13 Dasrath Singh 3
Dr A Jabbar al Rizali's MAHFUDH ADNAN 8-2 U G Shaikh 4

Not run: Mosaki Pasha, Karam al Rahim.

Won by: 6 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 11 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 58, Rs. 35 and Rs. 29
Trainer: Capt. V. R. Ingle.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G R Kolte and Rao Saheb D B Bhilare's KURLESHWARI 8-7 Mullsingh 1
Mr and Mrs S S Chenoy's JANEVE 8-7 Jones 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PAN SUPARI 8-7 Fahad 3
Mr S N Dossa's ETERNAL HOPE 8-7 Duffi 4

Not run: Queen's Cup.

Won by: 4 lengths, Short head, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 34
Trainer: P Rylands.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's KIRAN KUMARI 8-7 Chavan 1
Major K P Jadhav's ROYAL BLESSINGS 8-7 Raut 2
Rao Saheb D K Parker's BEGUM CHITOR 8-7 Raffaele 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's GHIZALA 8-7 Mullsingh 4

Not run: Kesar Girl, Merry Go Round, and Princess Marnock.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 17 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 19. Rs. 28 and Rs. 18
Trainer: Capt. V R Ingle.

THE K. M. MUNSHI CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. F G Travers and V. Rosenthal's GIPSY GEM 9-2 B Khalil 1
H H Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-2 Dasrath Singh 2
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 9-2 Kheemsingh 3
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's VALETTA 9-2 Jones 4

Not run: Malakeh, His Master's Voice and Dragon Seed.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 87. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 84 and Rs. 27
Trainer: Syed Fatah.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and M H Ahmedbhoy's RIM JHIM 8-7 Kheem Singh 1
Maharani Chimnabai's STYLISH LADY 8-7 Mullsingh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's INDRA MOHINI 8-7 Chavan 3
Maharaja of Idar's JEANNE D'ARC 8-7 West 4

Not run: Sohni, and Royal Flower.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15
Trainer: Talib.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr Osman Chotani's PILLAR TO POST 8-11 Raffaele 1
Capt. S A Rashid's BUCEPHALUS 8-13 Kheemsingh 2
Mr A S Tyebjee's EASTERN JEST 8-2 Cunningham 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's 9-4 Jones .. 4

Not run: Push On and Repartee.

Won by: Short head, 2 lengths, Short head.
Time: 2 minutes 7 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 144. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 15 and Rs. 64
Trainer E Mahomed.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mr T G Essaji's AMIR ELAHI 9-3 Damodar 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 7-12 Fahad 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's DASHERA 9-4 Kasbekar 3
Mr Bhogilal H Patel's ELEMENT 8-3 Cunningham 4

Not run: Aalam Bano, Mulick Shah and Torrent.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 96. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 29 and Rs. 33
Trainer Syed Fatah.

Asian Relations Conference

Seating Accommodation For 10,000 In Progress

NEW DELHI, March 15, (API.) A Soviet Delegation of 17 left Moscow today for Delhi to attend the Asian Relations Conference, it is stated here. The Afghan delegates are expected to arrive tomorrow.

Minside Purana Qila, the mouldering but still massive fortress built on a site dotted with the remains of successive layers of Indian History," the pandal for the Conference is being built by workmen who in a race against time are working round the clock. Seating is intended to be arranged for about 10,000 people including delegates and visitors. Already some 3,000 visitors' tickets have been sold.

To the east of the pandal is the 400 year old mosque built by Sher Shah and comparatively well preserved. Near it is the library and study in which Emperor Humayun pursued his scholarly tastes and down whose steep, awkwardly placed stone steps he slipped and fell and eventually died. The library commands a fine panoramic view of the Jumna, the Jama Masjid and other old landmarks of the old city."

LEAGUE COMMITTEE OF ACTION TO MEET

NEW DELHI, March 14, (A.P.I.): A meeting of the Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League has been called to meet in New Delhi tomorrow March 16.

322 FOR NINE WICKETS

Otago's Three Day Match With M. C. C.

The M.C.C. began their second match of the short New Zealand tour by opposing Otago here to-day in a three-day game. Eight thousand people paid minimum three shillings six pence, when the play started with Hadlee, New Zealand's Captain, winning the toss and giving his side the first knock.

Hadlee opened with 23-year-old left hander Bert Sutcliffe, who had been praised often in New Zealand and he soon showed his class.

The England bowlers seemed to welcome the change to play under English conditions of a six-ball over. In heavy windy atmosphere, Bedser and Voce swung the ball. Sutcliffe scored 20 of the first 35 by superb wristy cuts and some cross driving, though he had a "life" when the total was eight, Edrich missing a chance in the slips off Voce. At 35, he lost his Captain who was caught by the rival Captain in the slips off Pollard's first over.

SUTCLIFF'S STROKES

Sutcliffe and Mills took the total to 79 by lunch time and went on to pass the hundred, mainly because of the brilliance of Sutcliffe. His fluent stylish strokes were made from all bowlers though Pollard kept attacking keenly on the easy-paced English type of wicket. Wright's spin mixture sometimes perplexed Sutcliffe, who nevertheless, once hit him hard to the leg for a four. Two four in three balls from Bedser after lunch sent Sutcliffe past his 50 and he continued to dominate the play despite Hammond trying Pollard, Yardley, Edrich and Wright against him.

Mills who gave a chance off Edrich when 18 scored only four in 50 minutes after the interval. This pair put on more than 100 for the second wicket when Sutcliffe reached 88 to Mills 25.

ONE OF BEST CENTURIES

Sutcliffe's ability was shown when he took 13 including three fours off one over from Wright. Edrich missed Mills when he was 27 but Mills had added only five, when he was clean-bowled off stump in attempting to cut Pollard. The partnership put on 119 in two hours ten minutes. With the addition of only one run, 37-year old Roberts who toured England in 1937 was caught behind the wicket and appeared surprised when the umpire answered a combined appeal from Evans and Bedser. Meanwhile Sutcliffe stayed on at 92 for 20 minutes but then went to 96 and with a spectacular drive for a six passed his 100 in three hours 20 minutes. His score then included 12 fours. It was one of the best centuries seen during the M.C.C. tour. He was joined by Ray Robinson who played for Australia against England ten seasons ago and the pair took the total to 185 by the tea interval.

Twelve thousand people watched the match after tea resumption when Pollard bowled at his best. He knocked Robinson's off stump out of the ground with a beautiful break back.

Bedser using the old ball still swung considerably and clean bowled John and then took over with the new ball. Sutcliffe continued unperturbed, but after Edrich had smartly caught the other left-hander Smith, he dropped Sutcliffe when the total was 260. This was Sutcliffe's second escape. When Sutcliffe passed 146, he has the highest score ever made in New Zealand against English tourists, beating J. L. Kerr who scored 146 against E. A. Homes team at Canterbury.

Fishlock had to retire with a slightly pulled leg muscle and Smith came as a substitute Just before the days close Sutcliffe's grand innings ended when three short of 200, Edrich making amends for his earlier slips, by taking a return catch.

The eighth out Sutcliffe batted five hours 20 minutes hitting one six and 20 fours.

OTAGO (1st Innings)

W A Hadlee c Hammond b Pollard	12
Mills b Pollard	32
A W Roberts c Evans b Bedser	0
Sutcliffe c and b Edrich	197
R Robinson b Pollard	17
D St. John b Bedser	6
L Smith c Edrich b Voce	12
J Osullivan b Pollard	4
A McDougall (not out)	5
L W Galloway b Edrich	0
Extras (byes 12, leg-byes 18, no balls 7)	37
Total (for 9 wkts.)	322

Fall of wickets: 4 for 203, 5 for 224, 6 for 249, 7 for 293, 8 for 322 and 9 for 322.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Voce	14	2	51	1
Bedser	25	2	67	2
Pollard	29	7	89	4
Wright	19	4	60	0
Yardley	3	0	7	0
Edrich	4.4	1	11	2

Rebels' Success In Paraguay

BUENOS AIRES, March 14, (Reuter): The broadcasting station at Concepcion City has announced that the whole of Chaco forces have joined in the revolution and arrested their commander Col. Guggiari who refused to endorse that decision.

The broadcast message added that rebels have seized Purerto Pinasco over the Paraguary river in Chaco Zone and Pena Hermosa where 1,000 army officers have remained under arrest during the last few months because of their attitude against President Morinigo.

An officiall broadcast from Asuncion, Capital of Paraguay said "Government has called to colours every citizen within military age".

ONE SIND DISTRICT TO GO DRY

Committee Of Experts To Examine Financial Aspect Of Complete Prohibition

KARACHI, March 15, (API.) One of the eight districts in Sind would soon be completely dry and the Sind Ministry would appoint a Committee of Experts to examine the financial aspect of complete prohibition in the Province, announced Pirzada Abdul Satar, Excise Minister, replying to the debate on a Congress cut-motion under the Excise demand of Rs. 9,45,000 in the Sind Assembly today.

The Minister said that he himself was completely in favour of prohibition, but there were many difficulties in making the Province completely dry. The town of Hyderabad (Sind) was the "wettest" in the whole world. Even women considered it a fashion to drink in clubs in this town. Therefore the best way to get rid of the evil of drink would be to use pursuasive methods, and not legislation. The Premier, said that Excise Minister, had agreed to sanction the money needed for anti-drink propaganda.

The cut motion was withdrawn by the Congress and the House made the grant for excise and adjourned till Monday.

C. D. In Dera Ismail Khan In Full Swing

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, March 15 (Opl.) Civil disobedience movement in Dera Ismail Khan District is in full swing. Three hundred and twelve volunteers lead a big and unprecedented procession of 60,000 Muslims courted arrest including batches from Bannu and Marwat, desciples of Pir Zakeri Kulachi Pamala Bhot Tank and Chahkan.

Mr. Makhdeh Zada Abdur Rehman Saha, son of Makdhom Abdustar Saha, a big Pir of the Shia Muslim having lakhs of disciples in the Frontier and the Punjab lead a procession along with Saidar Mohamad Akhbar Khan Raisazim and the Dictator Kulachi Mohd. Afzal Khan, the present Dictator of Pamala and Maju, Sir Zaman Khan Ismail Zia, Chief Haji Mohd. Ramzan Khan, Advocate, Chief D. I. Khan. Mr. Makhdeh Zada and Sardar Mohd. Akhbar Khan addressed 60,000 Muslims saying that it was impossible for Dr. Khan Sahib to crush Islam or the Muslim League. Rather the days of the Congress were few. It was the duty of the Muslim to court arrest and show the world that Pathans were with the Muslim League and they did not wait for the Hindu Raj in the Frontier.

Later a public meeting was held presided by Sahib Zada Fazal Ahmed Jan, nephew of Pir Zakori who announced that he was a servant of Haji Mohd. Ramzan Khan, Advocate, Dera Ismail Khan, who is also a servant of the Islam: and bring his thousand disciples. Courting arrest the Muslims should not fear the Hindu Congress nor they should sit idle.

A procession was then taken out along Tank Kulachi. The total arrests in Dera Ismail Khan amounts to 712.

W. A. C. (I) DISBANDED FINALLY

"Services Are Proud Of You", Says C.-in-C.

NEW DELHI, March 15, (A.P.I.): The Women's Auxiliary Corps of India was finally disbaned here today at parade at the Irwin Staidum when Field-Marshall Sir Claude Auchinleck C.-in-C., India, took salute at a March—past of the members of the Corps.

Before taking the salute the Commander-in-Chief. addressing them said:— "It is nearly five years ago today that the Women's Auxiliary Corps of India came into being The Corps was raised on April 9, 1942 and it was then thought that strength of 1.400 of all ranks would suffice for it. The great value of the new Corps soon became evident, however, and it grew rapidly and continuously until it reached a strength of over 11,000 members—everyone of them a volunteer.

"The Corps was unique of its kind in that it was composed entirely of volunteers, and served all three of the fighting services—the Navy, the Army and the Air Force.

"You have good reason to be proud of yourselves and of your Corps. The Three great fighting Services are proud of you and greatful to you for all you have done for them.

Echo Of Kolaba Riots In Bombay Assembly

Leaguer's "Vague" Allegations Against Govt. And Officers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Charges against the Bombay Government for its failure in protecting the life and property of Muslims in the Kolaba District during the October and November disturbances last year, were levelled by Mr. M. M. A. Bhaijee in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

Moving a token cut motion to the total voted demands of Rs. 4,81,84,000 under the head Police, Mr. Bhaiji at great length described the nature of disturbances in the Kolaba District, the object behind them and the character of persons responsible for them.

When the '42 Movement was called off in 1945, he said, those who had gone underground and done all sorts of violence during those years, emerged and ousted from their positions those who stuck to the creed of non-violence during the elections to the Congress District Committees held next year.

He did not know whether they were really Congressmen, but they had captured power in the District after the elections. They went from village to village, making inflamatory speeches and inciting the ignorant masses to violence. Their activity became more vigorous when the Interim Government was formed.

Mr. Bhaiji related the incidents in various villages where Muslims were attacked and sustained loss of life and property in October and November last year. Government, he said, had been informed of the brewing storm but no precautions were taken by them. He had sent many telegrams both to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister asking for protection. The Prime Minister sent a reply but the Home Minister did not. If the Government had paid heed to the warnings given and taken precautions the whole tragedy would have been averted.

The mover of the cut motion maintained that the attack on the life and property of Muslims during those months was an organised attack and the object behind it was to exterminate the small community of Muslims which formed only 6 to 7 per cent of the population in the Kolaba District. Some of the local speakers declared that their Government was in power and it was the proper time to pay off old scores.

Destitutes and evacuees, he said, were not given any help by the Government Only a dole of ten rupees was given to the destitutes and the evacuees were left to themselves.

The paradox was that although the Government made inquiries about the disturbances they did not take any action against those responsible for the pillage and carnage. People who had been accused of arson and murder were released on a bail of Rs. 200 and those accused of unlawful assembly were released on Rs. 5,000.

MUSLIMS WERE NOT AGGRESSORS

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin supporting the motion said that there was not a single incident in which Muslims were aggressors. The disturbances were partly due to the defeatist mentality among the police against a certain section of the population. Officers command at these outrages incidents were camouflaged in order to prevent help reaching those places. If preventive measures had been adopted by the Government in time the whole trouble would have been nipped in the bud.

PLEA FOR COMPENSATION

Mr. A. H. Mirza remarked that it was a very unpleasant task to carry on this sort of post mortem. But the object of the debate was to present to the Government the whole picture so that recurrence of such incidents might be prevented in future.

He asked the Government what they proposed to do about giving compensation to the sufferers. Reassurance should not end only on paper. Practical steps should be taken to restore their confidence.

VAGUE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS

Mr. D. K. Kunte, Parliamentary Secretary, criticised the allegations made against the Government and officers as vague and far from the truth. He related the various incidents in great detail and showed how facts were misrepresented.

On August 16 last year speeches were made in many places by Muslims that they were a separate nation and did not belong to the soil of the Province. That was how feeling was created in the minds of people.

The information, he said, which Mr. Bhaiji had with him was only second-hand. Telegrams sent to the Home Minister were based more on panic than on facts.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF MEASURES

He gave an instance of how destitutes and evacuees were looked after by the Government. On the 3rd of November he was sent by the Prime Minister to Nagotna where evacuees from Gandhara had flocked and immediate relief was given to them.

When the Home Minister toured the Kolaba District he told those affected by the disturbances that if they did not want to go back to their own villages they could settle down at some other places if they liked and Government would give them land and help them with building material also.

District Magistrates had been given instructions and help was given to those evacuees who had approached them for help.

Mr. A. S. Shaik supporting the motion wanted to know what action Government had taken or intended to take against certain Police officers who failed to protect the lives and property of the Muslims. Considering the circumstances that led to the outbreak of the riots in Kolaba District, he felt that it was an organised attack against the minority community and asked the Government to take necessary steps to protect their lives and property.

Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Opposition, charged the Government and the Police with neglect of duty to protect the lives of the minority community in the District, even though they were aware of the state of tension and excitement that prevailed long before the outbreak of disturbances. In a moment of sheer desperation, it was quite understandable that a minority of ten per cent of the population had expressed their desire to have Sec. 93 rule in preference to the Congress Ministry who had failed to redress their grievances. But he reminded the House that their party, in spite of all that had taken place and their differences with the Government, had never requested the Governor to go back to Sec. 93. He maintained that it was the Congress Party who in other provinces had preferred the Governor's rule to that of the majority party.

Mr. Khan went on to refer to the Punjab situation and how the Congress Party was standing in the way of the League forming a Ministry.

Mr. Morarji Desai intervening asked whether all these digressions were in order to the issue under diseussion.

The Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair asked Mr. Khan not to go into issues which would only further accentuate the bitter feelings.

Mr. Khan: A time will come when the Leader of the House here will have to vacate and give place to....

Mr. B. G. Kher: Immediately if you like.

Mr. Khan continuing the trend of his arguments cited certain incidents to show how the Police behaved in a communal manner in Kolaba.

He had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned till Monday.

ENGLAND IN DANGER OF BEING CUT IN TWO

Million Londoners Go Without Aqua Pura!

LONDON, March 15, (Reuter). Rising floods today threatened to cut England into two for the second time, this winter. As the snow which earlier blocked all roads between the North and the South slowly melted, rivers burst their banks, railway lines collapsed and roads lay three of four feet under icy waters.

Hundreds of roads in 9,000 square mile area in Central England were flooded this morning, and ice floes and uprooted threes blocked river bridges. At Bedford, there were ice floes in the main street this morning.

The thames at Windsor rose to five feet three above the bank, the highest for 15 years by an ironic twist, 1,000,000 Londoners went without water today because there was too much. The river Lea overflowed to the Metropolitan water Board's filter-beds, putting the entire water system out of action.

Gur Sold Against Ration Cards

From March 17, Gur will be sold against foodgrains ration cards and permits through all the Government Grain Shops in Bombay City and the Suburbs irrespective where the cards and permits are registered. Quantum of Gur fixed for the month of March is shown below:—

1. Foodgrains Ration Cards, 4 ozs. per unit per month.
2. Foodgrains Ration Permits (Issued to Residential Establishments), 4 ozs. per unit per month.
3. Foodgrains Ration Permits, (Issued to Non-Residential Establishments) 1-1/2 ozs per unit per month.

MILK "COMPLAINT" BOOK: From March 16, 1947, a Complaint and Suggestion Book, will be available for the use of those who get milk under ths Scheme at the milk centre.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL.

An established educated youngman requires middle-class, cultured, fair-looking Gujarati girl aged 18-20 as life-partner. Write with Photo, Box No. 5150 "Bombay Chronicle". Correspondence confidential.

Punjabee Youngman Hindu (Khatri) about 30, earning about 400|- monthly wants marry cultured girl virgin or widow. Dowry, caste and province immaterial. Apply Box No. 5155, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a really beautiful English knowing Didu Maheswari Pardahnishin bride of refined habits not over 14 for a very handsome boy of Kapolash Gotra appearing Matric this year, respectable family, large business and Calcutta properties. Please write with Photo and horoscope returnable, Box No. 2517, Advt. Deptt.

SITUATION VACANT

If you want any kind of employment in India or Abroad. Apply for 'terms' (stating qualifications and desires) to Roberts & Co., Employment Agents, Chuni Mandi Lahore. (5216)

Employment seekers in all categories should contact, Employment Bureau (G.I.S.), Sargodha, N.W.R. (5159)

AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of M/S. Darjeeling Terai Tea Corporation Ltd. of 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, having a garden with total grant (Govt. lease) of 1075 acres of which 373 acres are under tea cultivation. Annual income and expenditure from Tea of the garden expected Rs. 150,000/- and Rs. 75,000/- respectively, leaving thereby expected annual profit Rs. 75,000/-. For full particulars please write to the Head Office of the Company. (2144)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of M/S. Assam Tea Co. Ltd., bought of M/S. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., in a running condition with a granted area of 2444.80 acres including valuable Forests, Tools, Plant & Machinery. Shares worth Rs. 4,78,950/- have already been subscribed out of issued Capital Rs. 5,00,000/- Authorised Capital of the Company Rs. 8,00,000/- & expected crop of the year 3500 Mds. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (2143)

Wanted agents and stockists for Embossers, Stitchings and plates. Azad Company, Aligarh. (1856)

Eversharp Agency, Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, invite applications from respectable and established business houses in all parts of India (excluding Madras Presidency) to represent them as stockists of Eversharp pens and pencils and to carry on service station. Apply in writing before 31st March, 1947. (2516)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted to purchase sixteen to twenty Silk Looms width 48" to 56" with necessary preparatory machines. Please write to Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (2539)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES.

Bombay's Weekly Commercial Magazine "The Bombay Market" (a Guide Where To Buy In Bombay) Price Rs. 1|8|- per copy. Yearly Rs. 48|- Write to Agarwal Publishing Co., 428, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (5179)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of a complete Dry Ice and C02 filling plant erected ready for operation together with land, buildings, workshop, stores, accessories, C02 gas cylinders etc. The factory is situated opposite Grand Trunk Road, Baghbanpura, Lahore, and will be open for inspections from the date hereof. Specifications Main Plant capacity 5 tons per day—German Make (MASCHINENFABRIK SURTH)—condition as good as new—total free hold land 36 Canals 17 Marlas, approximating 9 bighas. Buildings comprise main building, stores, offices, workshop.

Detailed schedules of plants, machineries, accessories, lands, buildings title deeds etc., and drawings will be available for inspection at Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. Ltd., 26, McLeod Road, Lahore, and 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Tenders should be accompanied by 5 per cent of the tendered value in the shape of a Demand Draft on any Calcutta Bank payable to The Dry Ice and Refrigerators Ltd.

The Directors reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tenders without assigning reasons Tenders may be posted in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for Dry Ice Factory" and the envelopes may be addressed to the Dry Ice and Refrigerators Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (2468)

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Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees by post. Prospectus free. Registrar. H. University Sialkot. (4853)

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Learn Indian Dancing at your residence by pictorial-lessons. Latest prospectus free. Art-Culture Centre, 40Q, Lachmansingh Ravi Road, Lahore. (75111)

For Sale—American Salted Biscuits in fancy air-tight carton. Satya Charan Dutt, manufacturer and dealer in Biscuits, Confectioneries and Stationeries, 99/3, Canning Street, Calcutta, Phone B.B. 5500. (2555)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Rupees Twenty-five thousand's Insurance Policy for an investment of Rupees five hundred. For Natural Death Rupees Twenty-five thousand. Accidental Death Rupees Fifty thousand. Loans will be given for Sickness, Education, Marriages, Business, for Buying or Building House. Wanted Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere to work in spare time. Daily income Rupees Hundred! Before insuring of every kind in any Company of the world, please obtain expert advice from us. Apply immediately Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company, Post Box Number—713, Bombay. 1. Telegraphic Address:—"Bhogilalco", Bombay. (5006)

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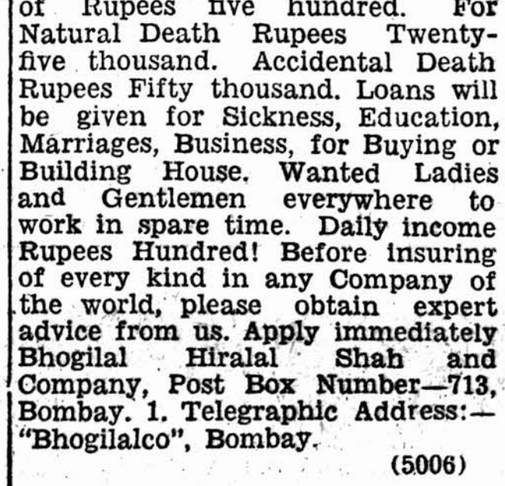
Forgery Cases: Eminent Lawyers consult: Cyril G. Bhan, M.D.I.A., Examiner Disputed Handwriting and Fingerprints. 32, Empress Road, Lahore, High Court judgments testify ability. 20 years' experience. (5119)



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VITALITY SUPREME

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, March 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will open on Monday but short sales are banned in 10 scrips. Open interest in these shares is expected to be evened up by the 28th inst. either by covering sales or taking delivery.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 15.

The members of the Bullion Exchange were mainly interested in casting their votes on the decision taken by the Board. It is understood that by noon nearly 300 members, voted and it appears that a large majority supported the emergency declared:

There was no forward business in silver while ready silver was quoted at Rs. 170/12. Vaishakh gold was quoted at Rs. 101/8 and ready gold was placed at Rs. 105/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 15.

The produce market was quiet today: Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 31/8, Coromandal at Rs. 30/8 and Bold at Rs. 30. Groundnut Oil ready Rs. 20. Upcountry receipts Rs. 19/4. March delivery Rs. 18 and April Rs. 17/12.

Castorseed May delivery opened at Rs. 125 and declined at Rs. 124/12 under scattered selling but rallied at Rs. 125. Ready Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 135. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 28/8 and March-April delivery was placed at Rs 26/6.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, March 14.

Many issues reached a new low level for 1947 as the market eased quietly on a broad front showing losses up to two points or more. Numerous operators were cautious due to uncertainty of the effect of the new foreign policy. Chemicals, steels motors, rails, rail equipments, avaiations, farm implements were most vulnerable to light selling. The averages were 172.69 and 48.24. Encouragement from continued light pressure brought somewhat better interest in leading groups and enabled eradication of part of the former losses. There was no particular expansion of trading which was mostly professional and losses ranged up to one point. It is opined that many short term traders are out of the market because of current uncertainties or with imposing short positions to outlast further substanital selling at this juncture. Further numerous stocks are low in relation to earnings and dividend and this is hardly a situation to bring out wholesale investment selling. The market turned a trifle soft in the last half hour with losses of fractions to two points and norfolk western declining three points and dupont four. The session closed heavy.

American Telephone and Telegraph	165-1/4
Amerex Holding Co	30
Ananconda Copper Mining	38-5/8
Chase National Bank	36-5/8
Sinclair Oil	15-1/4
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	34-1/2
General Electric Co.	35
General Motors	58-3/4
Ingersol Rand	116-1/2
International Nickel	31-3/8
National City Bank of New York	39-1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co.	17-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	13-3/4
Texas Corporation	46-1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	96-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	47-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	71

WEEKLY NEW YORK SILVER REVIEW.

This week's activities on the New York silver market were marked by the sharpest break in 27 years on Tuesday when the price dropped 5-3/4 cents from 83-3/4 to 78 cents as a huge volume of surplus silver was flooded on the market. Domestic consumers were without competition from London bidding which ceased abruptly when it was revealed that Belgium and Holland were purchasing gold for India and were unable to absorb heavy offerings, causing the price to collapse

Trade sources believed that the excess intake came from supplies which had been stored as owners watched last week's rising market and then released it on the downturn in order to obtain the best possible price.

As the week closed the excess intake became smaller and trade sources speculated whether the surplus supplies which appeared were drying up.

Traders expressed the opinion that the price should become steady soon though they believed that it was possible that it might drop to 65 cents before levelling off. The week's total drop was 10-3/4 cents from 86-1/4 last Friday to 75-1/2 cents today.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, March 14.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 75-1/2 cents.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 15.

The local cotton market opened at about unchanged rates with May quoted at Rs. 435. At the opening there was scattered buying and May delivery hardened at Rs. 446/8 but under renewed selling declined at Rs. 445.

The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I C C March	..... Rs.	430	0	0
I C C May	.....	435	8	0
I C C July	.....	449	4	0
I C C Sept.	.....	459	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1768 cent points under New York May at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, March 14.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
March	434	430	430
May	447-3/4	430	435
July	461-1/2	438	448
Sept.	471-1/2	448	458
Karachi 4F May	48-3-9	46-1-6	46-15-0

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 14.

Cotton opened irregular 3 lower to 7 higher and soon generally declined on last minute liquidation of spot March due to the circulation of notices for 2,100 bales. Selling in other positions reflected sluggishness of the stock exchange and international uncertainties. Washington reports that the Secretary of Agriculture is considering steps to tighten up trading requirements of commodity exchanges also accounted for some nervousness. The market fluctuated rather quickly but eventually rallied on trade support and indications that contracts were less freely offered. Prices reacted sharply on renewed liquidation finding offtake indifferent with Government's request for margin requirements of at least 25 per cent of market price an unsettling feature. Finally the market steadied on trade support but closed barely steady 23 to 39 lower Sales are estimated at 175,000 bales. Today's March notices totalled 150 covering 19,000 bales.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that upto 8th pledges to the current loan were 124,000 bales of which 42,000 now repossessed compared with 203,000 and 42,000 respectively last year: sales under the export subsidy were 4,437,000 an increase of 17,000.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 14.

May	34.44
July	32.43
October	29.67
December	28.69
January	28.50
March	28.17
Middling Spot	35.83

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 14.

May	34.33
July	32.36
October	29.47
December	28.58
March	28.05 bid.
Middling Spot	34.95

THREAT TO STOCK AND COTTON EXCHANGES IN U. S. A.

New York, March 15.

The New York Stock, Curb and Cotton Exchanges and Wall Streets brokerage houses are threatened with shutdown as a result of a strike vote taken last night by 1,400 unionized financial workers.

The vote was conducted by the United Financial Employees Union (an American Federation of Labour Organisation) which had said earlier that in the event of a favourable vote it planned to notify the exchanges today as it involved the 30 days cancellation clause in the contract with them.

The strike vote arose from a wage dispute between a brokerage house and the Union.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, March 14.

March 2.84 to 2.84.
May 2.66 to 2.66-1/4.
July 2.36-3/4 to 2.37-1/4.
September 2.28 to 2.28-1/8.

LONDON BULLION.

London, March 14.

Silver Spot 46-1/2d., Forward 46d.
Gold Bars fine per oz. £8/12/3.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, March 14.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 March-April quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 14.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	95
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c. 1961	110-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	106-15/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p c	119
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	102
National Bank of India	35

U.P. Budget Debate Concludes

League Opposition Sober And Helpful

LUCKNOW, March 12, (API): The three-day debate on the next year's budget proposals concluded in the U. P. Legislative Assembly today. The debate was sober and free from acrimony and revealed a change in tactics of the Muslim League Opposition which confined itself to constructive criticism and eschewed extraneous considerations.

The Opposition leader styled the budget as a "Muslim budget in as much as it is a deficit budget" (Laughter).

The highlight of today's discussion were Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit, Minister of Public Health's revelation that the province was in the grip of plague epidemic and vaccine was not available and Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Minister of Communication's appeal to the Muslim League members of the Constituent Assembly from the U. P. to join the deliberations of the Assembly in view of the situation created by the British Government's declaration to quit India in June 1948.

PLAGUE VACCINE SHORTAGE

Mrs. Pandit admitted Government's helplessness in controlling the epidemic which, she said, was raging in a virulent form in some of the districts. The Minister observed that her department had fallen short of plague vaccine and cables had been despatched to America, France and China for the supply of vaccine. She said "people are dying and we have no remedy".

TREATMENT OF MUSLIMS

The Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, replying to Opposition criticism deplored Mr. Z. H. Lary, Deputy Leader of Oppposition's remarks that the Muslims of U. P. were not receiving the same treatment as Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab. The Premier declared amid cheers from the Congress benches that 45 per cent of Hindus in the Punjab and 30 per cent of Hindus in Sind were not receiving the same treatment as 14 per cent of Muslims in the U. P.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Sampurnanand, replying to the dabate referred to a League Member's complaint that the Government's educational policy was anti-Muslim and the Muslim community was being treated as a backward community. The Minister strongly refuted the allegation, saying: "You can call the scheduled castes a backward community, but not the Muslims, who are well educated."

The Minister said that references had been made to the impending constitutional changes in the country. "The unity of India," he added, "is a historic fact and invasions have not altered that fact. India has remained united for centuries and will ever remained so."

Jewish Delegates For Inter-Asian Conference Arrive

BOMBAY, March 15, (AoP.I.): Four members of the Jewish delegation to the Inter-Asian Conference to be held in New Delhi next week have arrived in Bombay from Palestine. They are Prof. S. H. Bergman, Professor of Philosophy of the Hebrew University, Palestine, Chairman; Mr. Yaaqov Shimoni of the Research Department of the Jewish Community Council, Mrs. Hannah Brachjahu, a delegate of the Palestine Jewish Women's Equal Rights Association, and Dr. Emanuel Alswanger, Folklorist and Etymologist.

The other five members of the Delegation are expected to arrive in India next week. Mr. F. W. Pollack, a Palestian Economist living in India has been asked by the Hebrew University to act as Honorary Secretary to the Delegation.

Indian Tariff Board

BOMBAY, March 15, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have referred the following four industries to the Indian Tariff Board for investigation of application for assistance or protection to them. They are Enamelware, Small Tools, including twist drills, wire healds and batteries for motor vehicles.

Representations from industries and organisation interested in these four industries will be received by the Secretary to the Board, says an official announcement.

Statue Of Churchill On Dover Cliffs

LONDON, (I. P. S.): A statue of Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of Britain will be erected on Dover Cliffs overlooking the narrows and part of the channel. The plan envisages of 60-feet tower with a statue of Churchill on the top.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

SCREEN BOUQUETS: '46

By "SARDI"

Above: Harold Russel —*best feature actor*

Above centre: Ann Baxter —best feature actress

Above: William Wyler —best director

Left: Frederic March —best actor in "The Best Year of Our Lives" voted the best photoplay

Academy Awards For 1946

The news which screen-folk and film-fans await with bated breath, each year, is out at last—the results of the Annual Academy Awards for 1946 for the best cinematic achievements of the year, as voted by Hollywoodites themselves.

Each award is a little statuette called OSCAR. This times Oscar presentations contain more than one surprise. Here is the full list of awards received through a Reuter message from New York:

Oscars To....

(1) Best picture of 1946: THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES (RKO —Radio).

(2) Best screen-play (purely on the merits of the scenario, as distinct from the picture as a whole): "THE SEVENTH VEIL (British), produced by Muriel and Sydney Box.

(3) Best performance of 1946 by an actor: FREDERIC MARCH (also a winner of the same award some years ago) for his work in "The Best Years of Our Lives."

(4) Best performance of 1946 by an actress: OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND in "To Each His Own" (Paramount).

(5) Best supporting actor-player: HAROLD RUSSELL in "The Best Years of Our Lives."

(6) Best supporting actress-player: ANN BAXTER in "The Razor's Edge" (20th Century-Fox).

(7) Best director of 1946: WILLIAM WYLER for "The Best Years of Our Lives."

(8) Best achievement in special effects: BLITHE SPIRIT (British).

(9) Special Oscar for "Contributions to the industry for 25 years", to: ERNEST LUBITSCH.

Winning Picture

As THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES has won no less than four out of the nine awards, and as it has not yet been generally released in India, let me tell you something about it from the advance reports I have received concerning it.

The story appears to be a moving one, even if a little over-sentimental. Three men meet on an Army plane travelling to their homes after the war: Sergeant Al Stephenson (FREDERIC MARCH) married twenty years (screen wife: MYRNA SOY), with two grown-up children, returning to a responsible bank position; Captain Fred Derry (DANA ANDREWS) ex-soda jerker going back to a wife he has married during a furlough and Marine Homer (HAROLD RUSSELL) who wears steel hooks in place of the hands lost in an explosion.

The three men become friends on the journey. Later their lives and their women-folks', become enturned, when Fred, deserted by his grasping wife (Virginia Mayo), falls in love with Al's daughter (Teresa Wright), and Homer, conscious of his family's pity for his disability, wilfully turns away from his loyal sweetheart (CATHY O'DONNELL).

This timely picture of rehabilitation has been produced by SAMUEL GOLDWYN, from a novel by MacKinlay Kantor adapted to the screen by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD.

Featured Player Winner

HAROLD RUSSELL who wins the award for the best supporting actor, appears for the first time on the screen in a full-length picture, in "The Best Years.." Born thirty-two years ago, he was a Sergeant in the American Army. Sitting on a keg of TNT in the embarkation point Camp McCall, North Carolina, showing ten privates of the 515th Parachute Troops how to attach a fuse to a half-pound of TNT, he lost both his hands in the explosion that ensued suddenly.

By a strange irony of fate, Russell was actually officiating for a friend, another Sergeant, so as to enable the latter to go on leave, when the accident occurred. However, the misfortune seems to have changed this brave man's life for the better, at least materially. For, while at a hospital in Washington, learning to use mechanical hooks for hands, his ingenuity with the device was spotted by JULIAN BLANSTEIN, an ex-producer, who used Russell for a 20-minute short, THE DIARY OF A SERGEANT, made for Army Training Films.

"Lucky Guy"

Miles away, Samuel Goldwyn happened to see the army short, and at once bagged Russell for the part of the hand-less sailor Homer Parrish in "The Best Years.."

So this former butcher from Boston is now a Hollywood film star with the much-coveted Oscar for his very first supporting role and a job with Samuel Goldwyn in his business office at New York. He has a charming wife and a stepson. Fate has turned his disability into an asset and he is able to manipulate his hooks with the same agility as he once did the hands he has lost.

He calls himself a "lucky guy". He certainly seems a plucky one, deserving a bouquet not only for the best featured part but also for the courageous part he has played in life....

That's all—till next week rolls around.

French Spend Rs. 26 Lakhs A Day To Fight Viet Minh

PARIS, March 12, (Reuter): Military operations in French Indo-China involve 110,000 men and an expenditure of approximately 100,000,000 Francs (about Rs. 26.00,000) a day, it was stated by the finance commission of the National Assembly today.

Military credits for current year's budget of which the amounts were not disclosed, were approved.

A communique issued by the finance commission said that it was impossible to demobilise the 1946-class conscripts as early as was hoped last year.

PLANE CRASHES WITH 23 PERSONS

Violent Snow Blizzard Holds Up Immediate Search

PARIS, March 15 (Reuter): A violent snow blizzard reducing visibility to zero held up French ski-troops and the police late last night, who were searching for French Dakota reported to have crashed with 23 persons in the 4,000 feet Tourniol Pass in Massif Du Vercors, south eastern France.

Search parties which had been out since late afternoon from all villages in the Tourniol region reported that work had to be abandoned until dawn.

The aircraft was missed while on a Nice-Lyons-Paris flight and had refuelled at Montelimar, 16 miles south of the Tourniol pass.

Inhabitants of the mountain village of Leoncel raised an alarm when they heard a violent explosion echoing among the mountain peaks. The explosion was also heard by villagers of Saint Ja De Royans and one inhabitant said that he had seen the plane flying very low over the Nessiux Plateu in Vercors area.

Most of the 18 passengers were believed to be Parisians, but some were Swedish and Dutch tourists, who left hotels at Nice yesterday and were on their way home according to unofficial reports which added that there were six women among the passengers.

A communique stated that the French Air Force would join in the search at daybreak.

MISSING PLANE TRACED

(A later Paris message says:— An aircrane Dakota missing over South Eastern France since yesterday afternoon was reported to have been found this morning near the village of Vacherie, about 11 miles east of Valence.

Election In Baroda For Consembly

BARODA, March 14, (A. P. I.): Nomination papers of candidates for election of Baroda representatives to the Constituent Assembly were scrutinised today and Sir Brojendralal Mitter's candidature was found to be supported by all sections of people including the Prajamandal, Lokasabha.

JUBBULPORE, March 13, (A. P. I.): Rewa State has agreed to join the Constituent Assembly, it is learnt.

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CHINA REJECTS MOLOTOV'S REQUEST

Cease Any Discussion About Our Internal Affairs, Says Dr. Wang Shih Chieh

MOSCOW, March 15 (Reuter). China today handed to the Big Four Foreign Ministers her official rejection of M. Vyacheslav Molotov's request that the Kuomintang-Communist civil war be discussed at the Conference.

It remains for Mr. George Marshall and Mr. Ernest Bevin to decide whether in spite of China's reply to accede to M. Molotov's requests or not.

Originally, M. Molotov had asked for the situation in China to be included on the agenda, but later agreed to the English-speaking powers' suggestion that informal talks be held in the presence of a Chinese representative. Both these proposals were clearly rejected in a statement from China's Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Shih Chieh, when he said "China strongly requests the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union to cease any discussion in any form concerning the internal affairs of China."

"China is an Allied Power that fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States: and among the allies scrupulous regard for one another's position and rights and for the feelings of one another's peoples they must all and always observe" he said.

It is thought that Mr. Bevin will wait to receive the views of the British Government before giving his final reply to M. Molotov. In any case, he is known to be averse to anything more than an exchange of information, just as he was in December 1945, when M. Molotov and the United States Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, included China on the agenda.

Dr. Wang Shih Chieh's request was handed to Mr. Bevin and Mr. Marshall, through the Chinese Embassy, and through them to M. Molotov.

The Foreign Ministers' Deputies, who met here this morning to discuss Germany and Austria, reached a deadlock and handed their problems back to the Ministers themselves for settlement. When the Ministers meet tonight, they are expected to complete the first week of their conference with discussion of transfer of populations and the problem of displaced persons in Germany.

New Scheme For First-Year Course In University

Senate Sanctions Introduction Of 'C' Group From June 1948: Affiliation To 13 New Colleges

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Trifurcation in place of the existing bifurcation of the first year course of all the art and science college affiliated to the Bombay University will be introduced from June 1948. The new scheme after prolonged consideration was sanctioned by the Senate at its specially convened meeting in the University Hall today.

Under the existing scheme students passing the Matriculation examination and joining the college could take either "A" Group which is purely an art Group or "B" Group which is purely a science group. Under the new scheme an additional group is created called the "C" group which is a combination of art and science subjects. Candidates under the new scheme shall be entitled to select in the first year any of the three Groups. Those passing with subjects of "A" group shall be eligible for entering upon the course for the Intermediate Arts leading to the B. A. Degrees. Those passing with "B" group subjects shall be entitled to go for the Intermediate Science leading finally to the B. S. C. Candidates passing the first year's examination with "C" group shall be considered eligible for going in for the Intermediate Arts or Intermediate Science or for the first year examination in agriculture.

Moving for the cancellation of the scheme Dr. S. V. Shah stated that the whole Faculty of Science was against it. He warned that trifurcation would be more confusing than the present bifurcation.

Principal V. K. Jog supporting the scheme traced its origin and said that it was mainly intended for those students who could not make up their minds after passing the Matriculation as to what group they should select.

The motion for cancellation when put to the vote was defeated.

Justice M. C. Chagla's motion suggesting that the scheme should be referred back to the Syndicate was also defeated.

Earlier the Senate sanctioned affiliation to 13 new colleges and extended and continued the affiliation of 30 others.

Still In Office To Prevent Sec. 93 Rule

Prakasam Clears Doubt In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, March 15, (A.P.I.): Mr. T. Prakasam, the Premier, in a statement in the Madras Legislative Assembly today, said that he had wanted to relinquish his Ministry forthwith, but if he were there still to pilot the budget, it was only to prevent the application of Section 93, and put the Governor to the necessity of certifying the budget.

"When I gave my resignation to the Governor yesterday", Mr. Prakasaam stated, "He said that he could not accept it immediately as there was nobody whom he could call upon to constitute a Ministry. As such he would be obliged to apply and take powers under section 93 of the Government of India, and himself certify the budget. He therefore asked me and my colleagues to continue in office until the budget was passed. I pointed out to him that we could comply with this request and hold on until at the Congress Legislature Party meeting coming off on the 21st instant a leader was elected who would be competent to constitute a new Ministry. This was finally agreed upon between us. I was obliged to do this against my will to prevent the application of Section 93.

"It was also the wish of the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, that if there is the remotest choice of Section 93 being applied, I shoud go on with the discussion of the budget Demands. I may mention here that myself and my colleagues felt compelled to introduce the budget on March 1 and allow general discussion to be carried until the 12th instant to prevent the application of Section 93".

DISCUSSION NO FORMALITY

After the Premier had made the statement, a series of questions were asked by the members of the Muslim League and others.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan (Muslim League) asked whether after March 21 the House would sit as the Ministry was not likely to remain in office after that date.

Mr. Prakasam replied that until the budget was finally passed the Home would sit.

The Independent Group leader Kumararajah Sir M. A. Muthia Chettiar asked whether the voting of grants was continued to comply with the formality of Legislative procedure or whether a real discussion on the Governments policies was meant.

Mr. Prakasam said the discussion would be "real" and requested the members to express their opinion on the policies enunciated in the budget without reservation.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

The Premier gave an assurance at question time in the Assembly today that the Government would attempt to settle the question of prohibiting music before Mosques by appointing if necessary a committee consisting of representatives of the different communities.

Replying to the question of a Muslim League member from Nellore, Mr. Prakasam said that the Muslims of Nellore had not been celebrating mohurrum and other religious festivals in the customary manner since the 1942 disturbances, as long-standing disputes existed among different communities regarding playing music before mosques. Since then the number of processions in Nellore town had been limited.

Prakasam Directed To Proceed With Budget

MADRAS March 15, (A.P.I.): In a telegram to Mr. T. Prakasam, Premier Madras, the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani telegraphing from Alleppey today, in reply to Mr. Prakasam's telegram of yesterday says: "Your wire Please proceed with the budget Keep all discussion on high level.

"PRESENT DIFFICULTIES A TEST CASE"

(Continued from Page 9.)

cessfully overcome.

India was bound to make progress and she was already on the threshold of freedom. That meant the progress of the Punjab also, he added.

Pandit Nehru was addressing refugees in a camp run by the military having 5.204 adults and 2,545 children.

Government, he said, was determined to do everything possible to meet the situation. He was confident that the military authorities would be able to bring the situation rapidly under control.

According to Pandit Nehru four things were essential to restore peace: One, people should not get panicky; two, people in danger should be protected; three, evacuees should be properly looked after; four, further trouble must be speedily stopped.

AHRAR LEADERS CALL ON NEHRU

Agma Shoris Kashmiri and Sahibzada Faizul Hassan, the Ahrar leaders called on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru late last evening and had a two hour interview with him.

It is understood they discussed the communal situation in province.

1,036 KILLED

The total number of persons killed during the Province-wide communal disturbances upto March 15 is 1,036, the 'Associated Press of India' officially learns.

One thousand one hundred and ten persons were seriously injured.

NO TELEPHONE CALL TO FRONTIER

All private trunk telephone traffic to and from the N.W.F. Province and in the N.W.F.P. has been suspended until further orders as desired by the Chief Secretary to the Frontier Government, announces the Postmaster-General, Punjab and N.W.F. Circle.

The Postmaster-General further announces that all the 500 telephone connections in Lahore which were disconnected during the recent disturbances have been restored.

NISHTAR VISITING PUNJAB

Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar, Communications Member, Interim Government, is paying a three-day visit to the riot affected areas in the Punjab.

SECTION 144 IN SARGODHA

SARGODHA, March 15 (API): The District Magistrate has promulgated Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting assembly of five persons and carrying of arms throughout the district for an indefinite period.

His Excellency Sir Evan Jenkins, Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by Sir J. M. T. Bennet, Inspector-General of Police, paid a flying visit to Sargodha this morning. During their one-hour stay here they discussed the communal situation with local officials and non-officials.

LEAGUE LEADERS ON TOUR

GUJRAT, March 15 (API): Khan of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Muslim League accompanied by Mian Iftikharuddin, M.L.A., arrived in Gujrat this afternoon.

Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Health Member in the Interim Government joined them here and the party left for Jhelum 'en route' to Rawalpindi. They will visit the riot-affected villages of Dina, Sohawa and Gujrarkhan on their way.

HINDU MAHA SABHA LEADERS LEAVE FOR DELHI

FEROZEPORE, March 15 (API):—Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. Asutosh Lahri, President and General Secretary respectively of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha who were on their way to Lahore to visit the riot-affected areas in the Province, were served with Punjab Government order at the Ferozepore Cantonment Railway station banning their entry into the Province for a period of six months.

Both Mr. Bhopatkar and Mr. Lahri complied with the order and left for Delhi by the Rawalpindi Express.

Merchants' Chamber Entertains New Office-Bearers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi and Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, the newly elected President and Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber the chief guests at a garden party given in their honour on behalf of the Grain and Oilseeds Merchants' Association at the Cricket Club of India this afternoon.

Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappu welcomed the guests.

Mr. Ratilal Gandhi and Mr. Kilachand spoke in reply.

Bombay's Alimony Bill In Six Years

In response to a request made by a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly recently Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, placed on the Assembly table a statement showing the number of maintenance suits instituted in Civil Courts in each district of the presidency during the last six years. The aggregate of such suits in all the districts during the six-year period numbered 2129. Out of this total, 635 were suits instituted by wives against their husbands and 1366 were suits instituted by widows against their brothers-in-law or fathers-in-law.

Dutch-Indonesian 3-Point Agreement On Military Issue

BATAVIA, March 15, (Reuter). Dutch and Indonesian Chiefs of Staff today reached a three-point agreement to settle outstanding Military difficulties.

The Agreement states: 1. Both sides will withdraw their formations two kilometres behind the existing demarcation lines: 2. Both the Dutch and the Indonesians will have mutually agreed outposts and specified positions beyond these limits; 3. Both sides will be allowed to patrol as far as the present demarcation lines.

The number of Dutch outposts was reported to have been fixed.

Reorganisation Of Police On G.I.P. Line

POONA, March 15, (API.) A reorganisation of the Railway Police on the G. I. P. line, and particularly in the Bombay Local Section, is now going on to meet the increasing crime on the railways, and the added work the Police are called on to perform consequent upon the heavy increase of railway traffic in past 20 years.

A general increase of 33 per cent in the Police strength is being brought about and two new Police Stations, one at Dadar and the other at Karjat have been opened since the beginning of this year. Another Police Station will start functioning shortly at Kurla, in Bombay Suburban area, when office accommodation and other facilities are available.

Victoria Terminus will have a new Police Station with all the necessary facilities constructed by the end of this year. The Railway Board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,46,000 for this purpose.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF GOVT. OF INDIA

European Firm Involved In Matter Of Many Lakhs?

CALCUTTA, March 15, (U.P.I.): Sensational developments are now expected following a raid on Saturday morning by the Government of India special police on the premises of a big European firm at Clive Street and the seizure of incriminating papers from the possession of a very high officer. It is understood that the seized papers form the evidence of a case to be instituted agatnst the firm for cheating the Government of India several lakhs of rupees in respect of military engineering service contract during war. The contract was for Ichhapore Armament Factory remodelling.

No Export Control On Raw Wool And Castor Oil

NEW DELHI, March 15, (API.) In pursuance of Government's policy to relax control over exports compatible with the supply position in the country, raw wool and castor oil have been removed from the operation of export control by a notification published in the Gazette of India dated March 15, 1947.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, March 16.

BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 D'Amel (Flute) 8.45 Rasmandal (G) 9.0 Balgandharva (Kanopatra) 9.30 Bhurjee Khan (Bhankar) 11.0 Film Music 11.30 Hamare Gaon (H) 11.45 Nasiruddin Husain Khan (Vocal) 12.15 p.m. Moghubai Kurdikar (Bilawal) 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Laxmibai Jadhav (Khat) 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 4.20 Nasiruddin Husain Khan (Vocal) 4.50 Thumri 5.0 D'Amel (Flute) 5.15 Programme for children (M) 5.45 Instr. Music 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Dadre 6.30 Sadiq Ali Akhtar (Thumri) 6.45 Rasmandal (G) 7.0 D'Amel: (Flute) 7.15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar (Thumri) 7.30 Bhurjee Khan (Ek Prakar) 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Kolej man vignan: Talk by Prof. C. L. Mankodi (G) 8.45 Amar Sangeetache Upasaka Talk by Govindrao S. Tembe (M) 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Air Orchestra (Composition of D'Amel) 10.0 Symphonic Hour

Suhrawardy Praises Gandhiji's Work In Noakhali

Says The Mahatma Carries The Greatest Possible Prestige In India

CALCUTTA, March 14. (A.P.I.): The situation in the affected areas in Noakhali and Tippera was discussed in the Bengal Assembly to-day in connection with the budget demand for relief and rehabilitation of riot refugees.

The demand which was placed under the head, 'miscellaneous' (for Rs. 3,57,48,000) included a sum of Rs. 54,00,000 for Bihar refugees, Rs. 21,57,000 for relief and rehabilitation of Calcutta riot victims and Rs. 40,00,000 for relief and rehabilitation of riot-victims in Noakhali Tippera and other places in Bengal

The Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Dhirendra Nath Dutta, by a cut motion criticised the "failure of the Government to make adequate provisions for the victims of riot-affected people in Noakhali and Tippera with a view to rehabilitating them."

Speaking on the motion, Dr. Syamprasad Mookerjee criticised the decision of the Government to close down the relief camps in Calcutta, Noakhali and Tippera, and the withdrawal of the Noakhali and Tippera scarcity ordinance from the Bengal ordinances Temporary Enactment Bill recently passed on the motion of Government.

Dr. Mookerjee compared Mr. Suhrawardy's appeal to refugees in Calcutta, Noakhali and Chandpur to go back to their homes and his refusal to permit Bihar refugees to go back. It was only that they should apply the same principle in the case of Noakhali and Tippera refugees as they wanted to apply in the case of Bihar refugees.

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI.

Replying to the debate the Chief Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy said:

"I claim that the Government have done whatever it could in order to re-establish a sense of security in the affected areas in Noakhali and Tippera. I am still prepared to sit with my friends opposite and discuss with them and see whatever more can be done so that the refugees can return.

The situation has assumed normal proportions and the refugees have the justification for staying out As a matter of fact, most of the refugees have gone back, and if they are living in peace and safety, what justification is there for the remnants to stay out? It was for this reason that the Government have passed orders for closing down the refugee camps. But I am still prepared to continue to maintain them for some time longer. I implore the opposition that they should try their best to see that these people go back.

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee: (interjecting) as you are doing with Bihar refugees.

Mr. Suhrawardy: It is blasphemous to talk of Noakhali and Bihar in the same breath and compare them as same. When Mahatma Gandhi will come back you will know what Bihar has not done.

In reply to the opposition Leader, the Chief Minister agreed not to close down the refugee camps in Noakhali and Tippera until the Government had discussed the matter further, as suggested earlier, with the opposition.

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's work in Noakhali, the Chief Minister said: "The presence of Mahatma Gandhi in that area has encouraged the return of Hindus. Government granted him every facility. Whatever may be thought about his political views whatever differences we may have with him he is a person who carries the greatest possible prestige in India."

The cut motion was lost without a division and the budget demand was passed.

BRITAIN TO RETURN SOME LEASE-LENE SHIPS, TO BUY OTHERS

WASHINGTON, Mach 14 (U.P.A.): Britain has agreed to return to the United States about 70 vessels by the middle of the year out of 306 ships presently being used and additionally to return 10 vessels a month for a year, beginning June, an Administration source said today. The ships were transferred to Britain under Lend-Lease.

The source said Britain has so far applied to buy 106 Liberty ships and about 15 Baltic-type coasters out of those being used. There are 35 of the latter type in use.

These ships will be paid for in cash and not on the Maritime Commission's instalment plan.

Vessels to be returned by the middle of the year include about 10 C-1 troop ships, two tankers and numerous small vessels.

The baltic type ships are designed for th elumber trade.

The source said that as a Liberty ship's cost averages $540,000 this will mean cash payments totalling $54,000,000 in addition to cash for the Baltic type ships and some other types. Britain is at present paying about $2,000,000 monthly for the charter of these 306 ships

Although British shipbuilding is making good progress, the source said, new ships launched will not keep pace with the rate at which ships are being returned to the United States.

Concerted Effort Of Government Employees

OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED

At the meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Central and Provincial Governmental and Quasi-Governmental Staff Unions held on Monday last the following office-bearers were unanimously elected: Chairman: Mr. Asoka Mehta, Vice-Chairman: Mr. T. C. Perreira, Joint Secretaries: Mr. B. S. Fansalkar and Mr. N. S. Giradkar Treasurer Mr D. V. Chachad.

Unions of staff comprising of the following vital departments have joined the Co-ordinating Committee: The Bombay Government Staff Federation, the Industries and Supplies and Allied Offices Staff Union, the Customs, Income-tax and Central Excise the Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Corporation the Central P.W.D. Representatives of the Bombay University Staff Union, the Naval Accounts Union and the Bombay Telephone Union were also present. Thus the Co-ordinating Committee will voice the demands of some 20,000 employees.

Teachers To Offer Satyagraha Before C. P. Assembly

JUBBULPORE, March 13, (A. P. I.): Primary teachers of Jubbulpore Municipal schools who struck work on February 24 have decided to send batches of teachers on strike to Nagpur to offer 'Satyagraha' before the Assembly.

"Non-Violence Of The Strong Alone Can End Violence"

Mahatmaji Asks Hindus To Root Out Feelings Of Hostility Towards Muslims

PATNA, March 14, (API): Khusrupur, where Mahatma Gandhi held his prayer this evening is a small town which had been affected during the riots.

Following is the authorised version Mahatma Gandhi's post-prayer speech.

Mahatma Gandhi in his address this evening stated that his aim was the restoration of the old feelings which formerly prevailed among Bihar Hindus and Mussalmans. Then it would be said of them that they did not merely like brothers, but veritably as brothers and sisters to one another. Now and then there may have been differences and even quarrels, but I never went to the point when heart was rent from heart as it seems to have been now. Painful things had happened which it was even difficult for him to relate. But then he wanted them to keep such happenings in the background and think of what was their duty in the present context.

REAPING HARVEST OF SEPOY WAR

There were only two ways lying before the country. The course that Punjab seems to have taken of returning blow for blow and the other of unadulterated non violence. Referring to the first Gandhiji said that some sort of peace might perhaps be established in the province by means of force He would hope but it could never be said with confidence that the evil would not spread throughout India as it happened in the case of similar things as we know had happened during the Sepoy war when it was quelled by means of superior arms. Outwardly things quietened down but the hatred against an imposed rule went deep underground with the result that we are even today reaping the harvest of what was then sown The British Government took the place of East India Company. They established schools and law courts and Indian took to these with enthusiasm. They even co-operate in the diffusion of western culture. But inspite of all these, they could never bear the insult and degradation involved in political subjugation. Similarly, but in a worse manner, if Punjab quietened down by reason of superior force used against the people of the Punjab, the seed of further quarrel and bitterness between brothers and sisters that Hindus and Muslims were would go still deeper

Violence, continued Gandhiji, thus could never be ended by counter-violence. The only effective alternative to it was the way of non-violence. The only effective alternative to was the way Bihar has had a lesson of it in Champaran in 1917 but he could perhaps say at the beginning of time that although the farmers who were responsible for the movement were soon disciplined to stay their hands while non-co-operating with the English planters, yet their non-violence was the non-violence of the weak. Now that Indians were fighting violently as between brother and brother such non-violence could be of no avail. Only non-violence of the strong would prove really effective.

That required as the first step that there should be true repentance based not on bravado but on the genuine feeling that right had to be done by those who had suffered from our momentary madness. Gandhiji wished everyone not to be swayed by his personal influence or by reason of his past services but think calmly and with sufficient detachment and if they felt that the way of non-violence appealed to their head and heart, then they should come forward for the reparation of the injury done to the Muslim brother.

LEAGUE SECRETARY'S COMPLAINT

The Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League who had been good enough to come to him had complained that although the Government had made arrangements for reparation, yet the mental attitude of the Hindus was not sufficiently reassuring. Gandhiji firmly said the reality had to be faced and a determined effort made by everyone of us to root out the least trace of the feeling of hostility and make it possible for our Muslim neighbours to live in brotherly love once more

He proceeded by saying that if the Bihari Hindu did not honestly feel like it and imagined that the way of violence alone was the proper answer to the challenge of the times, let them say so frankly and truthfully. He would not be hurt by the truth but would prefer not to live and see the day when the method of non-violence was thus beaten. did not matter where he laid down his life for bringing about his cherished aim. Anywhere in India would still be India for him. But he still hugged the hope that non-violence would surely be crowned by victory in the end For in the example which Bihar might set in this line today lay the future hope of peace and progress for our unhappy land.

Henri Spaak Fails To Form Cabinet

BRUSSELS, March 15, (A. P. A.): Paul Henri Spaak failed during a long series of discussions with party leaders yesterday to form a new Belgian cabinet.

Spaak, however, told a press conference at mid-day yesterday that his negotiations with representatives of the catholic, socialist, liberal and communist parties with whom he hopes to form a coalition cabinet are proceeding normally.

There was speculation that if Spaak fails the Regent Prince Charles may call on the former premier, Achille Van Acker, to form the cabinet.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By J. C. Maitra

PENTANGULAR COMMITTEE FOLLOWS ROUTINE. BORI BUNDER'S 'VOLTE FACE. FINANCIAL ASPECTS. AN EXPLODED THEORY. COMBUSTIBLE ATMOSPHERE. COUNTRY'S INTEREST FIRST. MIGHTY EFFORTS BY HAZARE AND GUL MAHOMED. HOLKAR'S ROUT. TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

The Pentangular Committee has justified its existence to the world by announcing the dates for the communal festival to be held this year. Whether it will be staged at all or not is another matter. It had arranged its programme last year too. But it remained only on paper. Conditions in Bombay and other parts of the country made it impossible for the communalists to exhibit their religious fanaticism on the field of cricket. I, for one, would not, therefore, take the fixtures seriously until the carnival is actually held.

BORI BUNDER'S 'VOLTE FACE'

Still it would not do for us—I mean those who are against this type of contests—to sit quiet with folded hands and wait for events to take their own course. We must consider the steps we should take to prevent its re-instatement. Now the question arises whether—in view of the financial failure of the Zonal tournament—we should not permit the Pentangular to be staged until such time as the Zonal catches the imagination of the public. Bori Bunder has already changed its front in this regard. We should not bother about that, because its opinion changes from day to day. Nor should we take notice of those who are inseparably wedded to the communal show.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

What we are concerned with is the tournament itself. Its financial implications are looming large before the eyes of everybody. If the Zonal had proved half as popular as the Pentangular, the supporters of the latter would not have made as much noise as they are doing at present. That apart, the fact stands out prominently that the sponsors of these tournaments,—the C.C.I. in particular,—have suffered heavy losses during the last two years owing to the failure of the Zonal.

But, as I have stated before in these columns, the fault does not lie with this competition. Were it staged in its proper season—and as a substitute for the Pentangular—it would certainly have gained much better support from the public. By holding it at the fag end of the season,—and in addition to a colourless festival—the sponsors had practically killed its chances of success in advance.

AN EXPLODED THEORY

But there is a greater reason why it failed this year. It is the present combustible atmosphere in the country. I have no doubt in my mind that if the Pentangular Committee had dared to take the risk, they would have staged their favourite show last November despite the riots in the city. It was dinned into my ears every now and then by the pro-Pentangularites that their competition had actually stopped the riots in Bombay in the past. If it were so, could not Jasdenwalla, Amersey and Co., use the same weapon again to stop it now. But they knew that it was not possible. On the other hand, they were afraid it might lead to greater trouble.

COMBUSTIBLE ATMOSPHERE

It was wise on their part to cancel the event and save a probable ugly situation. The Festival tournament which was staged in its place, did not rouse any enthusiasm among the public — for the simple reason that they were far too pre-occupied with the unfortunate happenings in the city and the country to divert their attention to sport. Of course, the colourless composition of the teams had something to do with it too. If the Zonal were put before the public in stead there was better possibility of its success. I am however convinced that neither the Zonal nor the Pentangular would succeed so long as the present communal tension persists in the country.

COUNTRY'S INTEREST FIRST

So I would appeal to all sportsmen not to add more fuel to the fire. To attempt to further in flame the already excited feelings of the masses through the medium of sport would be suicidal in the extreme. We should take not only every precaution to prevent it, but see how best friendly feelings may be promoted among all communities.

It must be remembered that money is a secondary question in the matter of promotion of sport. Money we do want and very badly too—for the advancement of our games. But we must not try to raise it at the expense of national well-being. The interest of the country is much greater —stands much higher— than the Pentangular or any sport for the matter of that. We may bury Cricket, if necessary, but not sacrifice the good of the nation.

MIGHTY EFFORTS

The National Cricket Championship is over at last. But who could have expected such a huge total as 782 in the final? That is what Baroda did at the expense of Holkar. On the top of it, there was a record partnership of 577 runs for the fourth wicket. It cast all previous world records to the winds. Gul Mahomed and Vijay Hazare were responsible for this colossal aggregate. While the former claimed the rare distinction of a treble century score—319 to be exact,—the latter missed the honour by a bare dozen. To do so against such clever bowlers as the Nayudu brothers and C. T. Sarwate is indeed most creditable. But we are left to guess how the fieldsmen behaved towards them.

HOLKAR'S ROUT

It speaks very poorly of the bowlers no doubt. But did they receive adequate support from the fielders? If catches are dropped like hot potatoes and shots are allowed to pass with a wink, no bowler in the world can justify his existence. All the same the batsmen earned their piles in all their glory, and helped their side to regain the Ranji Trophy after a lapse of four years. Is there any wonder that Holkar would lose the battle by the terrific margin of an innings and four hundred runs, when their batsmen were bundled out by Amir Elahi all for the asking?

It is noteworthy that the veteran C. K. Nayudu bowled as many as 80 overs and captured 4 wickets. He was certainly more successful than his colleagues and showed exemplary physical fitness. But it is time he gave place to younger men to shoulder all the responsibilities in the field.

TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

Now it remains to be seen how he fares as a selector. There are already rumours afloat that some of his favourites—as those of Prof. Deodhar—would find places in the team which tour Australia next season irrespective of their present form or intrinsic merit. Similarly other selectors may also try to impose their own nominees at the expense of the most deserving candidates, as has happened in the past. All these gentlemen would do well to remember that the Kangaroos would not offer them a mere picnic. Any poor exhibition on the field is sure to be treated by them with scant courtesy. So the country's honour and prestige must be placed above everything else.

Is It True?

That the Pentangular Committee has tried to prove and justify its existence by fixing the programme for their communal show again this year?

That they were not deterred by the fact that last year's programme remained only on paper—just for D. P. Thanawalla to write its epitaph on it?

That Thanawalla seems to have composed such a long one that it will take another year to complete the final obsequies?

That A. C. Pereira is so enraged with the disappearance of the communal battle on the cricket field that he has started a crusade against J. C. M. in the hospitable columns of "The Sporting Times"?

That A. C. has riled J.C.M. for permitting the Goans to play as a community in the Invitation Tournament —which, according to Andrew, he should have opposed as a Vice-President of the B.P.H.A.?

That the communalists are determined to kill the Zonal at all costs, as it does not excite their communal feelings to fever-heat?

That the die-hards will not rest content until Bombay—and India—becomes a boiling Cauldron of communal fanaticism?

That Bori Bunder has changed its front once again because communalism is playing such an important part in the country today?

That it thinks it is better to have tournaments with communal canker than in a healthier form—provided there is money in it?

Sister A. S. Sita, President, New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari, who passed away recently. An Obituary Note appeared in this 'Corner' a few weeks ago.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

A Teacher has sent to me the following from his notebook:—

Soon we shall meet in classroom, you and I,—concerned with clauses, sentence structure, and commas, with history, geography, mathematics, and what not.....

May I remember then and teach me better, for glimpsing you through all these beautiful days.

For I would have you find me full of fun; winning you with an honest love of truth; sweet tempered; kind; and patient with your needs; thrilling you with each treasure-trove revealed, leading you onward, upward, to seek more.

And I would keep aware, as I am now, of every chance for good in your high spirits; and never crush the frolic from your heart, but turn it into precious joy in learning. So may I teach you skill to use your wings.

And as we meet, with towering work to do—important, enriching work, making for growth—may we so live that after years will name.

Those class hours dear.....

A time of true unfoldment, friend with friend.

* * *

A Doctor who spends most of his time studying the human body tells us:—

That the skeleton is about one inch shorter than the body of which it is a part.

That a well-built man should weigh twenty-eight pounds for every foot of his height.

That a little over two-thirds of the body is really made up of water.

That blood is driven through the body at the rate of two hundred and seventy yards a minute, or it travels one hundred and sixty-eight miles per day.

* * *

A Scientist has suggested the following novel experiment with a small lump of camphor:—

Procure a clear glass bottle and into the underside of the cork push the head of a long needle. Then, on the point of the needle, press a lump of camphor. Replace the cork in the bottle, taking care not to knock off the camphor, and stand the bottle in some place where direct sunshine can fall on it.

After about half an hour in the sun quantities of the most beautiful silky needles will start to form in the upper part of the bottle and extend downward. Eventually the bottle will be filled with these beautiful growths which glisten with irridescent colours. If the bottle is kept closely corked growths from the camphor will remain for quite a long time.

* * *

A Magician wants you to ask your friends to make a needle float, and he thinks, they will all fail to do it unless they happen to know the secret.

Fill a shallow dish with water and then lay a piece of tissue paper on the surface of the water. Carefully place a needle on the paper. When the paper becomes saturated, it will sink and leave the needle afloat.

* * *

A Physical Culturist feels that a number of players would be able to enjoy the following beach game:—

Mark off a square about eight by eight feet. One player is chosen to be the "tiger" and takes his position in the square or 'den.' The other players or 'hunters' stand in a group about six feet in front of the den.

The hunters shout: "Tiger, tiger, come out of your den; whomever you catch will help you then!"

The tiger chases the hunters. When he catches one he must hold him long enough to call out 'captured' three times. As soon as he has uttered the third 'captured,' the tiger and the captured hunter make a dash for the den to avoid being caught by the other hunters.

Once again, the hunters cry: 'Tiger, tiger, come out of your den.....' etc. Both the tiger and the captured hunter rush out and try to catch further hunters; and the game continues as before. Hunters outside the den must try to recapture hunters or tiger until all players are on one side. The first caught becomes the next tiger.

* * *

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its full particulars, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from DADA—"GULISTAN" KHAR—BOMBAY 21.

If you have any contributions— stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., to offer for publication in this "Corner", he will be glad to receive those also. Write to him whatever you like and whenever you will..Hoping you are all enjoying the best of health and happiness—

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

....HAPPY CHILDREN IN A FREE ATMOSPHERE....

"Variety's the very spice of life," says Cowper in his poem "The Task." And all mortals seem readily to agree with the poet. But not so the astute politician (and author) from the South, famous for its spicy dishes!—I mean, the irrepressible "C.R."

"C. R." has his own ideas about things right from the dividing walls of Pakistan down to the thin veil of Zenanastan. And what's more, he freely ventilates them caring the least for the current trend amongst the officials or the non-officials at large. I still remember the flutter caused by his Convocation address at the Women's University, two years ago. Then the war was at its peak and the "frail" woman had already won universal recognition of her ability to handle a man-size job. She was dreaming of the era of equality when "C.R."'s words shook the ambitious audience as he exhorted them to be 'ideal wives and mothers of the nation'....

Now when we are hoping against hope for post-war plenty and variety, there is C.R. again, admonishing this "craze for variety." Really, I for one can't see what's wrong about this innocent 'craze for variety' in one's choice of cloth.

I do feel, it is a matter of grave concern for us, even as women, to know what our new Member for Supplies said at the Fourth All-India Textile Conference at Cawnpore. Talking about the cloth shortage he said it was not solely due to increase of population. Perhaps that was meant for the benefit of Mr. Amery and Co. and the Manchesterwallas who would be only too willing to flood our markets on that score.

Rajaji, however, hit the bull in the eye when he observed that the present shortage was due (as we know to our cost) to the production of unendurable cloth. But it appears that the Cotton Kings put him on the wrong scent by pointing to the demands of consumers. And that gave this khaddar-clad, be-spectacled Member for Industries and Supplies an opportunity to condemn the people's craze for variety. But isn't it illogical to deduce that "variety lowers durability?"

It is one thing to take pride in saying that ancient India used to produce cloth which was known for its durability. However, it would be ridiculous to say we didn't produce much variety then. In fact, the rich variety and attractive quality of our silks, woollen and linen had captured the hearts of many a foreign visitor to Hindostan. Cloth used to be an important commodity in our trade with other countries. So, instead of giving hot to the cotton kings who have made immense fortunes during the war, and who still want to have their share of profits, the Supply Member wants us to shed our prejudice against "standard cloth."

Well, this brief for 'standard cloth' at this stage when foreign materials are coming in increasing quantities to our shores means putting undue strain upon our tolerance. After all those years of forced austerity, it is well nigh impossible to check one's fancies, especially when there's a riot of colours around you. Though during the last ten years and more I have never voluntarily purchased foreign material, the time has now come to wonder if it really matters if I go in for the boycotted stuff. Yes, I can hear the patriot sons of mother India saying "Frailty, thy name is woman." But I ask them, where was their patriotism when they worshipped Mammon while thousands of their countrymen and women went half naked during the war years?

Instead of this talk of 'standardization' and even 'Khaddarization' why not try cloth subsidisation at least for the class of very poor people?

* * * *

Here's a sample of chivalry: The setting is a women's compartment on the suburban train. A fortyish looking ticket checker enters the compartment supporting his paunch With a scowl on his face, drives away two ticketless travellers. Stops near the third one but looks irritated as she nervously produces her ticket. Orders her to detrain at the next halt. Poor woman, she is all confusion and panic as she executes the officer's orders and yet stands gazing at the train.

A Punjabi girl comes to her rescue and pushes her again in the train. At the next station she accosts the ticket checker and bids him re-read the destination on the ticket of her illiterate co-traveller Grinning at the fair champion of the poor woman, he babbles "Oh, but I thought she was a nuisance to people like you in the compartment—that's why"—"Stop it. Better change your ideas of obliging others",—cuts in the "Punjab-wali" leaving him and his paunch to the jeering of an admiring crowd of passengers.

—*Leela.*

Shorthand Gave Women Freedom

BY RONALD GORDON

But the burly bearded Pitman never dreamed that he was forging a weapon for Eve's career of conquest.

Just fifty years ago died a man who spent his life making a little mean a lot. He was happy when a page of his writing equalled ten pages of another author's script. And when he could write as fast as a man could speak he reached a notable milestone in his life.

For this was Sir Isaac Pitman, father of modern shorthand.

Although not the inventor of shorthand, which in many forms has been in existence for thousands of years, the young Pitman perfected a system embracing the whole of modern English for the first time. Syllables, words even whole phrases, flowed from his pen in brief wriggling lines. In its earliest form it went under the name of Phonography—the writing of sounds.

But as shorthand it has become familiar to us through its association with typewriting. In the term 'short hand-typist'.

No one can estimate the social significance brought about by the simple joining of these two words. What debt does the modern girl owe to this bearded Victorian? Not least of all, much of her freedom from family ties, independence of domestic service, and ability to stand on her own feet.

No Path To Tread

For what other invention was so handy to the young women so suddenly made aware of their power by the suffragettes of thirty, forty, and fifty years ago?

"Freedom!" called the advanced women of those times, as if merely saying the word they could achieve the end. Except for a few of the financially well-to-do it was quite impossible. Many women wanted to be free, but without money they remained as tied as if they had never heard the call. For heavy Victorian fathers did oppress and forbid in those days—even if we look back on them merely as jokes or caricatures from our safe distance. They were real. But the way to freedom was as solid as the substance of a rainbow.

Have a thought for your grandma, mother, or aunt. Very few were the jobs on offer. Domestic service, shop assistants in millinery, an occasional factory. That was all. The whole world of commerce was a closed shop against them. Everywhere the disdainful male was a master of the situation and the situations vacant.

The Pioneer

I wonder who was the first woman to see in the strange signs of phonography the omens to freedom. Perhaps she taught herself to write those initial hooks and straight strokes and curves, some to the right, others to the left. Possibly doing her self-imposed task under the eye of her father, so that he watched her bent over a book under the impression that his daughter, at any rate, was not one of these mad 'new' women.

The typewriting part of the job must have been much more difficult. For that, there could be no disguise.

Perhaps, on the other hand, this first 's-typ' slipped away to attend one of the early classes given by Mr. Pitman or his professors. What a sensation she must have been to the young men attending the school!

Yet somehow her tasks were accomplished. This young woman did achieve accuracy in her outlines, speed in her notetaking, and correctness in her typing. And so she found and held a job. Rather laughed at, rather scorned, and inwardly rather scared.

Then her friends, acquaintances, strangers, followed her lead. Businessmen showed them off, bewildered still by the silent invasion, as "Miss—er—my typewriter."

New Worlds To Conquer

So a whole new profession opened to young women. They 'went out to business' every day and earned money. Tentatively they entered restaurants and cafes for meals—paying their own bills. All very odd in those days. Then they deplored the cost of travel to and from their offices. And before you could say "Shorthand-typist" these girls were setting up their own flats. Living alone and liking it.

So the change from helpless femininity to sturdy independence went on. Almost the whole of fashion can be traced to the needs of girl office workers. Skirts grew shorter for ease of mounting buses, hair was cut to prevent it falling into the typewriter, make-up became thicker to advertise good health.

Until, to-day, we have a vast generation of girls who accept these things as if they had always been normal.

Fingers flicker over keyboards as they decipher the shorthand notes of their employer's letters with not a thought in their heads that this is freedom. And such recent freedom. Now women can stride from typist to secretary, to manageress, even to head of the firm, without so much as a second glance from the businessman.

Outside of business hours, too, a whole new world has leaped to life to cater for the needs of this generation of women workers. Entertainment networks, social activities, clubs, shops, in ever-expanding range, depend mainly on the continued patronage of women.

.....And Alexander

Yet men do write shorthand. At the dinner of the Pitman Fellowship, eminent men as Mr. Justice Cassels and Mr. A. V. Alexander, stressed the success of note-taking in shorthand. Mr. Cassels mentioned an instance where he won a law case mainly on his shorthand notes of the evidence taken in court.

At an Indian conference, where no secretaries were allowed, Mr. A. V. Alexander acted as his own shorthand secretary to have a record of all that was debated.

The majority of the guests who listened to these speakers were women. That was appropriate enough, for women have benefited most from shorthand. Yet I wonder how many of them ever pause for a moment as they inscribe that lively leaping character that is the shorthand for 'freedom.'

It is perfect phonography for the history of women's fight for freedom.

Our Health And Beauty Series

Slim The Hips

Slimming is for the sleeky overfed and conditions being what they are in India, keeping a slim hip-line is no problem at all for the overwhelming majority of our women. We are however publishing this article in anticipation of the days of prosperity to come in free India.

By Prunella Stack

A slim hip-line is the 'sine qua non' for the modern ideal of grace. This is as it should be, for suppleness and mobility of the hip region is an important factor in the development of both health and beauty. For health, because rigidity in any part of the body leads to a diminution of its ability to perform its particular function effectively; for beauty, because the maintenance of suppleness helps to dispel fat, and to avoid the ageing appearance which thick hips entail.

If we turn once more to the statues of the ancient Greeks—our source of inspiration for perfection of line and grace—we will notice that the centre of movement for the whole body, and therefore the mainspring of its grace and harmony, comes from the hips. They are always correctly balanced, controlled, and in perfect co-ordination with the movement they have originated—whether it be a twist of the body, as in the "Discobolus" or an upward poise as in the "Winged Victory".

How important it is, then, to train the hip region effectively. And how difficult it often seems to be to do this.

Exercises for slimming the hips....."

Puppy Fat

From the flapper who bewails her "puppy fat" which always seems worst in the hip region, to the woman who dreads "middleage spread" the cry is the same: "If only I could slim my hips". Some women try to achieve their object by strenuous dieting. But this method is wrong, because, if carried to excess, it weakens the whole system and often results in a haggard face instead of slim hips.

There are, however, a few simple rules of diet which, if allied to exercise, can achieve the desired result. But the action must be twofold. Diet and exercise is the answer. Let us take each in turn. First, diet. Starchy foods are undoubtedly fattening. A simple way to reduce these is to avoid eating several starchy foods together. For instance, if you are having potatoes for your mid-day meal, don't eat bread at the same time. Avoid cakes and pastries, and try to substitute fruit for heavy puddings. Soup before a meal is fattening—but to make the meal of soup alone (a statisfying vegetable soup such as Scotch broth) is quite permissible.

Diet And Exercise

Eating between meals is bad for both figure and digestion and should never be indulged in. It is also better to drink half an hour before meals rather than with them. Five or six glasses of water should be taken every day. Make a habit of taking one last thing at night, and one first thing in the morning. Finally, as much raw fruit as possible and raw vegetables (as in salads) should be included in the daily diet. Some women, in an endeavour to slim their hips, tend to cut out such apparently fattening foods as milk, butter and cheese. This is a mistake, for these foods are rich in nourishment and should not be omitted. A well balanced diet pays rich dividends in maintaining good health and a good figure.

So much for diet. Now let us consider exercise. The advice already

(Continued on Page 21)

Palme Dutt Interprets India

INDIA TODAY by R. Palme Dutt, People's Publishing House, Bombay, Pp. Demy Oct. 532 Rs. 7-8.

R. Palme Dutt

"He has the objectivity which few of us can claim to possess and it is this above all which invests his book with impartiality and authority."

Reviewed By N. G. Jog

There is a certain brand of cigarettes which advertises itself with a series of delightful cartoons under the stock caption "You do not know what you are missing!"

I would like to borrow that legend and say to every student of Indian politics, to all publicists, politicians and patriots—which means to each one of us: "You do not know what you are missing until you have read R. Palme Dutt's "INDIA TO-DAY". At least I felt like that as I laid the book down after the first non-stop cursory perusal.

Palme Dutt son of an Indian father and Swedish mother and brought up, as a Britisher, is one of the founders of the British Communist Party and the present volume is what is called a Party Publication. I mention these obvious facts only to ask the prospective reader to *forget* them. For though INDIA TO-DAY is what they call a Marxist interpretation of Indian history, there is nothing doctrinaire, nothing propagandistic, nothing "foreign" about it. It is a sober, scholarly and comprehensive contribution to the understanding of India's past and present and a valuable guidance to her future. Palme Dutt is neither a tub-thumper nor a hot-gospellar. Readers of "Labour Monthly", which in its quarter century of existence under his editorship has become as indispensable as a dictionary to those in the Labour movement, know with what painstaking thoroughness he collects his facts and with what masterly, cold clarity he interpretes them. The same untiring industry and dispassionate outlook has been brought to bear on the writing of INDIA TO-DAY.

Banned In India

The book was first published in 1940 in Britain and promptly banned in India. The English edition was destroyed in the Blitz the same year and only a limited number of copies passed secretly from hand to hand. The author utilised his visit to India last year to revise it extensively and to bring it up-to-date, though, regrettably the latest available statistics have not been always used.

It is particularly fortunate that the book has been published on the eve of Britain's quitting India. Of course this fact could not have been even remotely envisaged when it was published, much less when it was originally written seven years ago. One wonders whether the author's approach to certain problems and events would not be different in the context of to-day. One feels certain at any rate that the last few chapters would —or should—be recast in the light of Attlee's historic announcement.

"As India draws closer to freedom", Palme Dutt remarks in his preface to the present edition, "so all the other manifold and complex problems of India to-day—economic, social, political and multi-national—burst forth with the greater violence because of the long repression through the previous arrested development. All the problems of modern India can only be understood against the background of two centuries of Imperialist domination..... Most of the matter (in the study) is historical, but it remains significant for the present."

However, it is historical with a difference. History as taught in our schools and colleges is a record of kings and tyrants, emperors and dictators and, as far as the history of British India is concerned, of a succession of Governors-Generals beginning with Warren Hastings. The student mugs his dates from 1757 (Battle of Plassey) to 1935 (the Constitutional Act) and learns to reel off the manifold benefits of British rule.

For Palme Dutt the people are more important than Imperial potentates and princes. He sees in the last two centuries a grim record of social disruption of political upheaval and economic exploitation.

Unlike the leopard Imperialism has changed its spots many times but it was only to suck the blood of its subject races the more efficiently—and painlessly.

Basic Problem Of India

Palme Dutt shows by copious original citations how the same purpose of exploitation runs through British rule from the times of the unabashed freebooters like Robert Clive and Warren Hastings to their more sophisticated successors of the twentieth century. He shows how our people have been grounded down in slavery, stagnation and utter poverty.

> "Between the two opposing extremes of the Imperialist exploiters at the apex of the pyramid and the destitute producing masses at the base exist a host of transitional forms, intermediary parasitism, subordinate mechanism of exploitation, old decomposing forces and new advancing forces." (Page 14).

INDIA TODAY discusses all this interplay of myriad factors at work with a wealth of erudition, a depth of sympathy and a clarity of outlook which mark Palme Dutt as an outstanding interpreter. He grants that the problem of our national freedom stands first and foremost. But after freedom, what? Like the sequel of the lovers' union in popular fiction we are not going to live happily ever after. Rather on the contrary, one fears. A free India is no doubt a journey's end. but also it is the simultaneous starting point of another voyage of exploration.

The basic problem of India is more social than political. As the author says: "The basic problem of India is a problem of four hundred million human beings who are living under conditions of extreme poverty and semi-starvation for the overwhelming majority, and are at the same time living under a foreign rule which holds complete control over their lives and maintains by force the social system leading to these terrible conditions. These hundreds of millions are struggling for life, for the means of life, for elementary freedom. The problem of their struggle and how they can realise their aims is the problem of India.... This aim (of freedom) represents the first stage of a deeper social struggle, of a moving social revolution within India. The national and social issues are closely intertwined, and the understanding of this inter-connection is the key to the understanding of the Indian situation." (Page 15)

No apology is needed for giving this long quotation. For it forms the burden of the book and it is this social approach which distinguishes Palme Dutt from other authors. I say social, not socialistic—and much less communistic—approach purposely for (as I have already remarked) there is nothing doctrinaire or propagandistic about INDIA TODAY. Palme Dutt is not out to prove a pre-determined thesis—as most Communists seem to be. He does not bang his fist in our face nor does he deliver a shrill call to the workers of India to unite under the Red Flag. Nor does he begin with the "Internationale"—or whatever its present version might be His postulates are incontrovertible, his arguments are sober and persuasive and, even when one differs from him in many details, his conclusions are hard to resist in the context of the facts as presented by him. At least they compel us to do some independent thinking.

Who Are The People?

After all we cannot rewrite Indian history by substituting the names of the Presidents of the National Congress (plus the single name of the life President of the Muslim League!) for those of the British Viceroys. We will have to do so only in terms of people in the mass. "The greatest good of the greatest number of people' is the first maxim of democracy and when all is said and done, we have got to revise our ideas of "the people."

The census tells us that India is a land of the peasants. But the irony is that the Indian peasants are fast becoming landless, that the land is not able to bear the pressure of fast-multiplying hungry mouths and that constantly millions of people are hovering between life and death. The stark tragedy of the Bengal famine has not merely sent three million souls to kingdom come but has sounded the doom of the old order. Bureaucratic tinkering and big money planning is not going to solve this problem of problems—THE problem of India.

After marshalling all the facts and figures bearing on this issue Palme Dutt writes:

"These are facts whose significance cannot be escaped. They reveal a desperate, chronic and growing land hunger. They point only in one direction, as similar facts in the Agrarian history of Russia pointed" (P. 173).

This does not come as an adroit denounement or as a crashing climax. Palme Dutt drops the suggestion casually, almost as if to say: "Take it or leave it. But if you leave it, what have you as an alternative?

Yes, what have you? — I would like to ask every critic of this conclusion.

One of the most refreshing features of this book is the author's survey of the Indian national movement. It is refreshing if only because it turns the searchlight inwards—on our own leadership! In orthodox nationalist circles Palme Dutt will no doubt be violently criticised for his candid comments on our politics, parties and personalities. We may disagree with what he says about the content and character of our national movement —I myself do— but its reassessment was a crying need at present moment when its fulfilment and bankruptcy alike have hit us with a devastating coincidence.

The Double Strand

I personally think, for example, that Palme Dutt, is rather too sweeping in foisting its traditional role of subsidiary exploiters on the Indian bourgeoisie. One cannot forget the overriding factor of caste in determining our social classification. The Indian bourgeoisie (except for the few in the top drawer) is more akin to the proletariat in its sympathies as well as circumstances, while the intellectuals have always been in the forefront of the struggle for equality — economic as much as social and political.

Again to say that the early national leaders — men like Tilak for example — were reactionary is to read history backwards. It may be that they were wrong in taking their inspiration from Rousseau and Mazzini rather than Marx and Lenin, but this does not mean that they were fighting for the privileges of their own class as distinguished from the masses. Their only fault was that their concept of liberty belonged to the nineteenth century rather than to the twentieth. They were after all born and bred up then.

Similarly the double strand which Palme Dutt detects in the national moment as a whole is more apparent than real: "On the one hand, the strand of co-operation with imperialism against the "menace" of the mass movement; on the other hand, the strand of leadership of the masses in the national struggle". At best this was due to the philosophy of gradualness and at worst to the incapacity to take the risk of a premature mass upheaval.

If Palme Dutt is less than fair to our pioneer leaders, he is positively unjust to Gandhi. To imply that Gandhi, too, is actuated by the threatened menace of the masses (or the mass movement) is to confess that one has not studied his life and philosophy at all—or studied it through coloured glasses. I am not one of those who burn incense at the shrine of Gandhism. I too am critical of it in certain vital respects. But Gandhi the man is bigger than what is come to be known as Gandhism. To say that he is the leader of the Indian bourgeoisie or "the prophet of Congress orthodoxy" would be as much correct as to call Stalin the lineal descendant of Peter the Great or the prophet of modern Russian Imperialism.

In spite of his roots being implanted in the past, Gandhi is dynamic. He refuses to grow physically old or mentally fossilized notwithstanding his seventy-seven years. He has never been the victim of the hobgoblin of consistency and he has that faculty of intuition which has distinguished all great figures of history. He does not believe in class struggle but that does not make him an enemy of the masses. He remains (for all his heterodoxy) a devout Hindu—a fact which seems to have annoyed Palme Dutt a good deal—but his Hinduism is essentially humanistic. There is nothing of the rigidity and formalism of other religious leaders with him.

"Lead, Kindly Light!"

His most favourite hymn is the Christian one "Lead, Kindly Light!" If that light does not lead him to the Kremlin, surely it is no sign of an ingrained conservatism. Gandhi is as much a bourgeois as Buddha was and as much a social reactionary as Christ: for did not Jesus advise his followers to turn their right cheek to those who had smitten his left—instead of bringing down the hammer and sickle on the head of his oppressor?

All this is by the way. It is in no sense meant to detract from the very great merits of the volume under review—merits which make it a MUST on the bookshelf of every intellectual and worker. Palme Dutt is not given to the luxury of dialetics nor does he parade his ideology. He has had no part or lot with the tortuous "Party Line" followed by our local Comrades during the last few years and which unfortunately, has made Communism itself suspect in nationalist circles. He has thus the objectivity which few of us can claim to possess and it is this above all which invests this book with impartiality and authority.

For example though he vaguely supports the "multi-national" character of the Indian nationalist movement (discovered in 1940!), he is apparently very unhappy about Pakistan, to which Indian Communists have lent their suicidal support. He quotes the definition of a nation by Stalin,—yes, Sir, Stalin himself—and says: "By this test it is evident that the Muslims of India could not be called one nation." Again,

> "The demand for Pakistan as officially presented by way of an ultimatum irrespective of popular wishes and with resistance to any democratic solution, became in practice a reactionary, anti-democratic and disruptive demand, which played into the hands of imperialism." (Page 388).

INDIA TODAY ends on the lofty note of political freedom, of social and economic reconstruction, of national unity, of faith in the future of Indian and world socialism. It is a mighty and inspiring vision, howsoever clouded it may be by the smoke and fire of the fratricidal strife which has overtaken this unhappy land of ours in the very hour of her liberation!

List Of Books Received

(1) ECONOMICS OF PERMANENCE, By J.C. Kumarappa, All-India Village Industries Assn., Wardha—Rs. 2/-

(2) TIME FOR DECISION, By Ram Ratan Gupta, Ganga Pustakmala Kayalaya, Lucknow, Rs. 2/-

(3) RATIONING IN INDIA, By Rabindranath Chatterjee—H. Chatterjee & Co. Ltd., 19, Shama Charan De St., Calcutta—As. 8/-

(4) SCIENCE OF PALMISTRY By Devacharya. A. Mukherjee & Co. Ltd. Calcutta.—Rs. 7/-

(5) HOLOCAUST—Story of II World War—A Mukherjee & Co., Ltd. Calcutta. Rs. 4/8/-.

(6) FANCY TALES—By Manjeri S. Iswaran—Shakti • Karyalam—Madras 14 —Rs. 2/-

(7) INDIAN ECONOMICS By Rabidranath Chatterjee—H Chatterjee & Co. Ltd., Calcutta Rs. 6/8/-

(8) ANATOMY OF PEACE By Emery Rewes—George Allen & Union. London—Sh. 7/8/-.

IN DEFENCE OF FILM MUSIC

(Continued from Page 5)

it is in vogue to-day) is severely bounded by limitations of time in its appeal. After hearing classical music for eight or ten years one gets tired and loses interest in it, notwithstanding the different schools of music as also individual styles, the difference in the same being precious little.

For instance a rag, say Asawari, sung by different schools of musicians or sung in different styles is still practically the same Asawari and by hearing Asawari for ten years or so, one has heard all about Asawari and that too over and over again. The periodical programmes of the several Music Circles in the city amply bear out the statement made above. The music-loving members often have to wait for fifteen minutes or half an hour for the singer to get into mood, and before the first half of the programme is over, it is not uncommon to hear remarks such as "the singing lacks colour to-day, or "the singer is not making much headway" to which the typical reply would be "Wait till the interval is over, then the singer will get into form."

All this is not because the singer lacked merit or that his music failed to appeal to the listeners. It was simply because the audience had been hearing the same ragas over and over again and they had become familiar with the same 'cheezas', the same style of gradual development of the rag, the same alaps and tans and the same 'drut' songs of the 'Khyals'. In short, the appeal of classical music is restricted to a considerable extent by the time element.

A Definite Pattern

Creators of film music (they are nothing less, as will be seen later) had to take cognisance of the above restriction and more, in their effort to appeal to millions of people of diverse and changing tastes. And it is to their credit that they have succeeded in this herculean task by their resourcefulness and creative genius. We Indians are a music-mad people who not only love to hear music but also like to hum or sing (singing serving as a relief to our dull and prosaic lives). For the masses to be able to sing, the music had to be extremely simple, and with this basic requirement, Music Directors started their work.

Film music has been following a definite pattern. It was music from the films of Bengal that first caught public imagination. To Bengal, therefore, rightly goes the credit of popularising music among millions, and the secret of this lies in the fact that film music from that province was extremely simple in fact it was infantile. Under the guise of emotionalism, the songs were sung with long drawn out notes, with hardly any 'murkis' or 'tans'. One had just to open one's mouth and one could sing these songs which did not require musical talent or even a musical sense, nor a trained voice or rhythmic skill.

A typical example is the song "Baba Manaki Ankhe Khol" from "Dhoop Chhaon." Songs from films like "Chandidas", "Dhoop Chaon" and some of the earlier pictures were more or less of the same type. The film music of Bengal was, no doubt, elementary; to a certain extent it was even Anglo-Indian, as the orchestration and musical effects of the songs were based on Western music, including even the way of singing certain combinations of notes, as in 'Kya Karan Ab Roneka", "Javo Javo Mere Sadhu" from "Puran Bhakta", "Prem Nagarame" from "Chandidas' "Tere Gatadime" from "Dhoop Chaon", but by no means was this music cheap or even undignified.

Maharashtrian Style

In direct contrast to the Bengali style of film music, was the Maharashtrian style which followed immediately. Maharashtra has always maintained the tradition of classical music in some form or other. Music on the Marathi stage was more or less simplified classical music and later, in films, it was simplified stage music; thus music in this province has always had a strong flavour of the classical style. The songs from "Dharmatma", "Amar Jyoti" and "Gopal Krishna" were of a high order, many of them being based on pure rags, with a number of 'tans' and plenty of 'murkis.'

A typical example of this style was the song 'Suno Suno Banke Prani', from "Amar Jyoti". Other songs like "Ye Jagaki Phulavari", "Saba Kahate Jisako", "Bhagyavati Hi Kapila", 'Mano Puja', the first two from 'Dharmatma" and the other two from "Gopal Krishna" were lovely musical compositions, but the style as such did not become popular because the man in the street could not sing these songs which required a keen musical sense a trained voice and a sense of rhythm. In fact the appeal of this style remained confined to Maharashtra where the songs were highly appreciated because, compared to other Provinces, Maharashtra has the most highly developed musical sense.

The semi-classical style of Maharashtra was followed by the U. P. style of Kajri which became popular because of its simplicity and beauty in creating atmosphere. The songs "Mori Atariya" from "Pardesi", and "Bhigoyi Mori Sadi" from "Shadi" were of the Kajri type. Having easy little 'murkis', they were full of delicacy and musical appeal and helped in creating the plaintive yet hopeful and expectant atmosphere of 'Sawan', the rainy season.

In fact atmosphere was the keynote of this style. The songs "Suno Suno Mora from "Chandni" and "Ghata Ghana Ghor" from "Tansen" had a freshness and sweetness all their own and yet they suffered from the limitation of sameness, because the style had not much of variety to offer. Most of the songs were on Pahadi-Mand rag and naturally people became tired of it rather soon.

Vigour Of Punjabi Style

If there was any style in film music to take the people by storm, it was the Punjabi style. By sheer force of its strength and vigour it commended the attention of the people. Songs like "Sawanke Nazare" and "Lout Gai" from 'Khazanchi', 'Panchi Udaja' and 'Diwali Phir Agai' from 'Khandan' and "Dhanke Khetome" from Dasi" were full of ginger and pep, and to a people whose life and outlook are in a low key, this bold style of singing, with its characteristic mood of elation, made a formidable appeal.

Besides, this mood was heightened by the rich orchestral accompaniment and musical effects which were based on pure Indian music (except for giving the rhythmic base with the Western touch of vamping which was, however, subdued) as distinguished from the general orchestration in film songs that generously make use of harmony and other effects based on Western music. Though the songs have little 'tans' and 'murkis' they are easy enough to be sung by the lay man, and the style, with a right amount of emotional appeal, has become popular and continues to be so at present.

While these provincial styles mentioned above—the Bengali, Maharashtrian, U. P. and Punjabi—have had their day by turns as it were, it is interesting to note that throughout this long period, from the very beginning, a streak of the pure Hindustani style of music has been appearing consistently and has kept growing, till to-day it has conclusively proved itself to have outshined all other styles. A rough chronological survey of the songs reveals the following 'Balama Aye Baso More Maname' from 'Devdas', 'Ek Tha Raja' from 'Duniya Na Mane', 'Nadi Kinare' from 'Jagirdar', 'Sabse Pyare Hai' from 'Gyaneshwar', 'Tumko Mubarak Ho' from 'Basant', 'Chand Chupna Jana' from 'Jawab', 'Aba Tere Siva' from 'Kismat', 'Prem Ki Pyasi' from 'Shakuntala' and 'Savanke Badalo' from 'Rattan.'

Most Outstanding Creation

This Hindustani style has been invested with all the elements of popular music in the right proportion emotional appeal, atmosphere, simplicity of tune and rhythm and it has a universal appeal. It can safely be predicted that the best and most outstanding creation of film music of the future will always be in the pure Hindustani style.

It is an undeniable fact that film music has been good, bad and indifferent, but this is inevitable, considering the fact that it is essentially meant for the layman, the man in the street, and that more than about two thousand songs are being composed every year—all these within the basic limitation of the seven 'swaras' of a 'saptaka.'

In spite of these handicaps, film music, in the main, has been continuously breaking new ground, having ventured into the realm of pure creation in the matter of tunes, combinations of 'swaras' and, to a certain extent, even rhythm.

It would be worthwhile going into some detail about the creative work or some of the Music Directors and take cognisance of the fine contribution they have made to Indian music. In the examples given below, only the musical side need be taken into consideration, leaving out the words and content of the songs.

For simple beauty in musical composition the songs 'Jinake Charanome' from 'Jagirdar' and 'Mai Unaki Banajaun' from 'Hamari Bat' are notable. Though light and easy tunes, they are free from being cheap or bizarre; on the contrary they have a simple beauty of their own. Few must have failed to notice the emotional depth of 'Tu Kaunsi Badalime Mere' from 'Khandan'. One feels deeply moved even by the first two lines and the song is full of emotional appeal. For sheer originality of composition, together with the correctness of mood, the musical gems 'Dhire Dhire' and 'Ghar Gharme Diwali' from 'Kismat' stand out as shining examples of creative genius. There is hardly another tune in existence of the eminence of the latter in originality, while each line has a high musical value.

A Lovely Composition

The devotional mood is at its best in 'Harike Kuna Gau Mai' from 'Shadi'. 'Bulbulki Ritu Bahar' from 'Parbat Pe Apna Dera' is a lovely original composition, with one or two novel features. The male and female voices have been smoothly and cleverly blended and though the song is on the common kavali tal, the rhythmic base is played in a different 'vazan', giving liveliness to the song. Besides, musical effects too are smoothly blended into the song and hence one does not become conscious of them. If musical effects can build up a song and its atmosphere, it is in "Sabse Pyara Hai Duniya' from 'Dnyaneshwar'; the tune, and more so the effects, completely build up a rural atmosphere.

Seriousness and dignity demanded by the character and situation are most effectively brought out by a classical rag—and a rare one at that—in the song 'Ye Jagaki Phulavari' from 'Dharmatma'. The test of the intensity of appeal of a song is that the tune, sung without the words, should still retain that appeal, and 'Rate Narahe Vo' from 'Dasi' comes out with flying colours in this test. Examples of bright orchestral effects based on pure Indian music heightening the beauty of the song, are in 'Ankhiya Milake' and 'Savanke Badalo' from 'Ratan.'

How the Western orchestral effect of harmony has cleverly been made use of for bringing out the opposite effect of discord, is seen in 'Dekhoon Kabataka Bata' from 'Mera Ladka'. The single note of gandhar in the upper octave in the musical effects, though forming part of the harmony, sounds, shrill and raucous and thus helps to heighten the emotional disturbance of the character. 'Hum Aur Tum' from 'Ali Baba' and 'Atahai Kon' from 'Police' are on dadra Tal but the base of tal is played in a slightly different 'vazan.' Instead of the equal 'vazan' on each of the six matras of the tal (as for instance in 'Mere Liye' from 'Khandan') the 'vazan' of the tal in the above two songs is on the first and fourth matra, making it 1 2 3 4 5 6—in other words it is the — — Waltz rhythm which gives majesty and grace to the songs.

Haunting Melody

For richness of tune and atmosphere it is hard to find a better example than 'Rum Zhum Barase' from 'Ratan'. The song and rich musical accompaniment, vividly draw a picturesque rural atmosphere of 'Sawan.' Where the subject and mood were of a non-Indian nature, as in 'Ali Baba' and 'Dr. Kotnis', the respective Arabian and Chinese touches were well brought out in 'Dilka Saz' from the former and 'Chita Dole' from the latter, though the songs, in the main, kept to the Indian style. 'Java Hai Mohabbat' from 'Anmol Ghadi' is an example of a sweet lilting tune, the sweetness having been enhanced by a couple of very original touches.

The tabla is being played at a fast 'laya' in keeping with the rhythm of the song, and it is suddenly stopped for a moment every time when the first line is repeated in the middle of the song. The resuming of the tabla after a momentary gap, adds zest to the song. Again, the words are being sung on a fast 'laya' and in the middle of the song, one word—'Laut Aya' —is deliberately slowed down. This sudden contrast in the 'laya' becomes musically effective in building atmosphere for the word 'laut aya.' For sheer melody and haunting appeal, 'Awaz De Kahan Hai' from 'Anmol Ghadi' stands out supreme. It exercises the same effect on the listener as a classical rag—it keeps haunting for hours, if not days.

One wonders by what stretch of imagination the film music referred to above, can be called cheap, jarring, pretentious, hybrid or vulgar common accusations made by pseudo-lovers of classical music. On the contrary, the examples given above will convince any impartial observer about the exquisite beauty and dignity which Music Directors have introduced in film music by their sincere efforts. And from the point of view of utility, film music has done a great service to our masses in that it has brought a little happiness and cheer into their otherwise dull and drab lives.

Tribute From South

Incidentally, the final and highest tribute to film music comes from South India—the citadel of orthodox, diehard, classical music—which has whole-heartedly taken to the new music created in Hindustani films. The Andhra people had taken a fancy for Hindustani film music from the very beginning; for that matter they have taken to Hindustani—more correctly, Maharashtrian—music for their stage for the last twenty years and more. But the Tamilians held out for some time against the onslaught of film music from the North.

It was, however, not long before they realised that for the smooth interpretation of emotions in films, the jerkey, staccato style of South Indian music was unsuitable, while the emotional depth, the beauty and grace of the 'mend', and melody (due to 'aas') of Hindustani music were ideally suited. They, therefore, went all out and began the wholesale copying of film tunes from Hindi pictures. In fact, so much enamoured have South Indians become of Hindustani film music, that the ambition of some of their well-known musicians is to appear in Hindi films to have an opportunity of singing Hindustani tunes. One of them has just completed a Hindi picture.

True lovers of Indian music ought to be deeply grateful to the Music Directors of Indian Films for having extricated Indian Music from the rut in which it was rotting for hundreds of years and for developing, enriching and embellishing Indian Music by creating new varieties of combinations, form and rhythm. It is earnestly hoped that these creators of film music will keep on exploring new fields in their search for novelty and variety, keeping to the fundamentals of Indian Music.

SLIM THE HIPS

(Continued from Page 19)

given with regard to correct posture, and the right habits of standing, sitting and walking, are important to develop and maintain slim hips. There are, in addition, many specific exercises for this region. I will list a few which are very effective if practised regularly every day.

1. Sitting, as pictured, roll from side to side, taking the weight of the body first on one hand then on the other. The hands are only there to balance you. Be careful not to slump on to them; maintain an upright position throughout. This is specially good for slimming the "seat".

2. Lying, arms out at shoulder level, knees bent up to touch the chest. Draw the tummy strongly in, then roll both knees over to the right side, keeping them as high up as possible, aiming to touch the elbow with the knees (this will not happen at first but can be achieved with practice). Return to starting position, then roll over to the left. At first do this pausing in the starting position as described; later roll from side to side without stopping in the middle.

3. Sit in the position pictured, then bend the back arm so that the elbow touches the floor. Now raise both legs off the floor, and "walk" in the air, swinging alternate legs forward, so that only your hip touches the floor and receives a considerable amount of friction against it. Find the position most comfortable to yourself to practise—by leaning further back or sitting more upright. Repeat on the other side.

India Misrepresented In Australia

By "Kangaroo"

Samples:
C.R. is Gandhi's Son-in-law.
Sarat Bose is the Traitor's Brother
Asaf Ali is the Villain of Children's Prayers.

Dr. Nevrekar

One-Man Propaganda Crusade Of Dr. Nevrekar

'The final lecture of the year, under the auspices of the Unitarian Extension Movement' reported "Beacon" (published by the Melbourne Unitarian Church) in its last month's number, 'was delivered on Tuesday evening, December 10, by Dr. S. G. Nevrekar, of India. The lecture was followed with keen interest throughout, and the discussion which followed terminated a most successful evening.'

Dr. Nevrekar spoke on 'Religion and Politics in India", although he has never had any traffic with either the men of Religion or politicians. A still young-looking, man with the bedside manner that could have won the respctful admiration of Mephisto in "Faustus", who had left a suburban medical clinic and a maternity-home and a comfortable job, he had gone to Melbourne as a representative of a busines firm.

But what patriotic Indian abroad can allow his country to be smeared and exposed to ridicule not because the foreign press was deliberately anti-Indian but because it was used by the sinister anti-Indian forces or its ignorance and gullibility inevitably led to a campaign of misrepresentation? He lived in Australia for a few months. But he missed no opportunity of pursuing all those who had lent themselves in misrepresenting his country, almost ferret-fashion, and getting them to eat their words—and even express regret for getting us blackguarded.

Traitor's Brother!

When the Nehru Interim Government was formed the Melbourne "Sun" featured Sarat Babu under the heading 'Traitor's Brother On Congress Executive.' In a well-argued and dignified protest, Dr. Nevrekar pointed out that 'neither Mr. (Subhas) Bose nor his lieutenants were cited as traitors in the recent trials of the Indian National Army officers in India.' He added:

"The Indian National Congress has no quarrel with Australia and I do not think Australians can have any bitterness towards the premier Indian political party.

"It must be remembered that Mr. Amery continued as Secretary of State for India long after the trial and conviction of his son who collaborated with the Nazis. Would it have been good manners if the Indian newspapers had written: 'Traitor's Father or the British Cabinet'?"

The "Sun" is a conservative paper and even gives the impression of being an imperialist one. But the Australians possess a quality of manliness and frankness as well as charm of manners—so Dr. Nevrekar says—and the editor of this paper had had the gallantry to admit that 'there is something in your point of view' and hold out a vague but eloquent assurance that that 'any injury (to India) which you think might have been caused can be rectified.'

Libel On Leaders

How Indians are blackguarded fantastically can be imagined from the despatch of the 'FACTS' Delhi Correspondent ('FACTS' I think is a left-wing paper although its Delhi correspondent is ultra-right-wing) which begins with:

Children's Prayers Cursed A Moslem

Many pious Moslems in India have taught their children a new paragraph in their prayers.

It says: 'Give a place in Heaven to all Mussalmans but do not include Asaf Ali, on whom we spit.

Ali is one of the Interim Government which Pandit Nehru, President of the All-India National Congress Party formed this week.

The despatch of the correspondent of 'FACTS' proceeds:

Not only is Ali the villain of children's prayers. He has also to listen to the comments of his hot-tempered wife who believes that no Congressman should have anything to do with governing India until the British have gone for good.

Ali's wife is one of the revolutionary bloc of the Congress, anarchistic opponents of constitutional action.

Cabling lies, the completely fictional correspondent of 'FACTS' refers to Sarat Babu Bose as 'Prasad Bose, a trouble-making Bengali lawyer....' and breaks all records in fact-finding on the spot with his:

Rajagopalachariar who married a daughter of Gandhi. Premier of Madras from 1937 to 1939, he is a moderate.

He has always believed that India's freedom would be hastened by liason between Congress and the British—exactly what Gandhi does not believe.

Gallant Editor

When the "Sunday Sun" published the Believe-it-or-not cartoonesque and inevitable Ripley's drawing of a turbaned and bearded 'untouchable, Dr. Nevrekar posed a few questions to the editor. The reply he received is worth reproduction because it gives us a remarkable insight into the character of an Australian editor and the quality of manliness that is traditionally associated with the English village green and the Englishman's national game in which, naturally enough, the Australians have already surpassed him:

"You, of course, are quite right in your remark about the drawing of the 'untouchable.' Mr. Ripley is an American and could not be expected to know better. The fault is mine in not noticing his inaccuracy, particularly as member of my family lived in India for a considerable term of years.

Even our editors can learn from this manly Australian typical of many men and women from all walks of life the Indan business representative met during his sojourn in the cities of Australia. He found everywhere shocking ighorance about this country, her people and her problems. They had to be told that India was not plunged in anarchy and the caste-ridden bigoted Hindus and Moslems were not cutting each other's throats at least in the way the Australians had been assured they were doing.

Educating Australia

The Indian found it an uphill task to demolish all the false ideas that appeared to have been systematically spread by anti-Indian propaganda agencies. He figured out and interrelated things and gave his audiences proper perspective.

When a true democracy begins to function in India (he told them) and all down-trodden poor people get their due in an era of equality of opportunity and equality of material well-being, this problem, (of untouchability) like that of Hindu-Muslim antagonism, must surely vanish.... How long can Britain play the onlooker whilst these antagonisms are flourishing; and how long will she continue to use them towards her own ends?.. Hunger knows no law. Is it too much to hope that even now British diplomacy will awake to the implications of these developments in India and forestall trouble for itself and others?

Dr. Nevreker found friendliness everywhere. Despite their ignorance and the false conceptions spread amongst them about the actual conditions in this country, he found people warm-hearted and responsive to India's call of distress. The Food For India Fund, on which the doctor served as vice-president in company of a number of influential Australians collected a presentable sum and sent wheat to Rajendra Babu. The latest report shows that a part of the gate-money of the recent test-matches has been donated towards the cause of famine relief in this country.

The High Commissioner for India is apparently doing nothing to dispel Australian ignorance about this country and, however valuable the work of individuals of the position of Dr. Navrekar, the need of organised agency for dissemination of information about India still remains the most urgent one.

It is not enough that Australia should remain friendly. She should be also well-informed about what is happening in this country and why as without such knowledge, a real friendship based on community of aims, affinities and interests can hardly be formed.

Basis Of Friendship

World War II administered the first powerful shock to Australia and its impact has brought to her the realisation of her real strategic position and vulnerability. Australia belongs to the Pacific sphere and has boundaries in Asia. India also geo-politically belongs to the same world which is progressively becoming smaller and smaller. Thus Australia had to switch on to the strategy of Pacific defence and align herself with US, not Great Britain. Today, the mutual needs of common security and international co-operation against the background of the atomic developments make it all the more necessary for both the countries to come nearer in the human and international understanding.

Australia, so far shut off from a closer contact with her neighbours, inevitably realizes that her national interest demand that a genuine friendship based on mutual understanding and aims is a vital necessity. There are powerful progressive forces active in Australia and there are corresponding forces in this country. The common people in both the countries have the same aims of peaceful and progressive existence and they can live in friendly relations and find it mutually advantageous to establish relations on the basis of mutual understanding and goodwill.

CANADIAN GEOLOGIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA

"Iron deposits near Jamshedpur were remarkably like those of Lake Superior", said Dr. T. L. Tanton, the Canadian geologist, who is now in London on his way home after attending the Indian Science Congress held in Delhi early this year. After the Congress, Dr. Tanton spent some five weeks touring India.

Dr. Tanton was greatly impressed with India's geological wealth. He described Jamshedpur as the Hamilton or even Pittsburgh of India. He was also struck with the richness of manganese deposits at Nagpur, where up till now there has been little or no need of a geologist, extraction being a matter of engineering.

Practically, all of Canada's manganese came from this source, Dr. Tanton said. He commented on the excellent organisation of the Kolar Goldfields by which four separate mines, though operated by the same firm, were treated as individual ventures, thus allowing maximum flexibility in treatment.

Dr. Tanton said he wanted to express his grateful recognition for all the courtesy and kindness shown him during the tour by British and Indians alike. Hospitality, he added, was showered upon him quite apart from his professional interests and he thought no one could have seen as much of India as he had done in five weeks. Especially were his thanks due to Dr. W. D. West, head of the Geological Survey of India, who showed unbounded kindness and thought no pains too great in arranging his tour. He will take with him a vivid and happy impression of India that will last him all his life, he added.

Do You Know That—

1. Silver coins have been used in Britain for over 2,000 years.
2. The Birmingham city library claims to possess the biggest Shakespearean collection in the world.
3. The value of Britain's farm output at present is £600,000,000.
4. When completed, the Palace of the Soviets (Moscow) will be the highest building in the world—1,300 feet.
5. The photographic industry consumes silver worth about £8,000,000 a year.
6. The Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland, consisting of a perfect honeycomb of 40,000 stone columns—each having the exact mathematical shape of a polygon or hexagon—is still a mystery unsolved by geologists.
7. Before the war 5,350,000,000 pins a year were used in Britain.
8. The first wedding anniversary is called "iron", the fifth "wooden", and the tenth "tin".
9. During a film show, 24 photographs on celluloid are flashed every second on the screen.

Patter

The 'Masakams Of Madras

By Asude

I do not know if this spurt will prove to be a "humorous" spurt, and I do not care. All I am concerned with is to render a service to suffering humanity. I am alluding to the "humanity" which will foregather in Madras about the middle of April to talk for three or four days round a table. Members of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

I think, the members of the A.-I. N. E. C., that is, those who do not happen to belong to the province of Madras, should know all that is to be known about the "Masakams" of Madras while the knowing is good. If they do not, they will suffer. They need not suffer, if they read what I am putting down. For I know the whole dope, from A to Z. I have just returned from a three nights' round with the "Masakams" of Madras.

"What are 'Masakams,' by the way?" Well, that again is a Madras special. You have to say it in Sanskrit. Elsewhere, one would say just "Masak." In Madras, you cannot say anything without the tag "am" fixed to the back of a word. "Rasam" for salt, "Payasam" for custard, "Papadam" for papads, and so on. The "am" must be there, or you are a "Mlechha", an infidel.

In fact, after you have stayed for a spell in that most remarkable town the habit grows on you to such a degree that you fix the tag even to English words. I feel into the habit of calling for "Cakams" and "Biscuitams" and "Toastams" at the hotel where I stayed. But the waiters were of the soil and brought me the cakes and the biscuits and toasts all right.

"But what, again, are Masakas?" Masakas, as any Madras schoolboy will tell you are nothing more nor less than the common-or-garden mosquitoes. I know, a Madras schoolboy will tell you that, and probably, schoolboys in Bengal as well. But not Macaulay's schoolboy. No. I happen to know of three of Macaulay's schoolboys who had different ideas on the subject. British schoolboys, I mean.

Faced with that same question, in class one bright young man replied promptly: "A mosquito, Sir, is a child of black and white parents." He was thinking of a mulatto. Another wise in his studies of botany, was sure that a "mosquito" was a North American tree of the botanical order of pulse. What do you think he meant? That will be a quiz for you! "Mesquite", dear sir or madam, as the case may be, just mesquite!

But the third boy beat the rest to a frazzle. He said that a "mosquito" was a soldier armed with a bayonet and added the interesting item that a French author became famous by merely writing all about the adventures of Three Mosquitoes. Do you laugh at that crack? I used to,—till I met the Three Mosquitoes,—I should say the Three Million Mosquitoes of Madras.

The President and Members of the A.-I.N.E.C. will also meet them. They are there, all set for the Reception, with the "Hindu" and the "Mail" and the other hosts.

What do you do when you find a strange lady in your bed, a lady without a previous appointment? Well, I know the answer to that. It depends on what sort of a male you are. If you are of the kind which has the habit of meeting strange ladies in the bed without an appointment, I suppose you take her as one of those phenomena over which you have no control.

But I have no such pretensions. So, when I met this female of the species already in occupation as I entered my room in the hotel after a late dinner, the old heart missed a beat or two. Female of the species,—the mosquito species. How do I know that it was a female. I didn't till afterwards. That is, till she had dug her "bayonet" (vide definition of the third schoolboy) deep into my upper arm and had a good suck of the vital fluid.

"But, even then, why must it be a female of the species"? Because, it is only the female mosquito which has this little hobby, not the male. Yes. Did you know that ? "Mosquito: Kinds of gnat, 'female of which punctures skins of animals with long probocis and suck their blood...." Who said that? Not I, but the Brothers Fowler. Brush up your "Concise Oxford." You will find it there.

You see why I do not care whether this effort proves to be a "humorous" one or not, All I want is that you should be wiser and profit by the wisdom. The more you read, the wiser you grow. Yes, it is a Lady Mosquito all right. Remember that, and recall the lines again:

"But the she-bear thus accosted rends the peasant tooth-and-nail,
For the female of the species is more deadly than the male."

The hotels in Madras very considerately provide net curtains for your protection. I had one, and I put it up. And then I shut my eyes and tried to sleep.

But the ladies came in, all the same. I got up to reconnoitre. I found that though the curtain was there, there were doors in the curtain. In fact, there was more "door" than "curtain" in the fixture. The ladies simply walked in and spread themselves over me. There was no question of sleep after that. I got out of the contraption and read through the entire third volume of "The Outlines of History" till morning.

But this would not do. I had not travelled all the way to Madras by the Grand Trunk Express to read the "Outlines of History." I had a spot of serious work to do, and I could see that if sat up reading 'The Outlines of History" another night, I might just as well throw up the sponge and return 'pronto' to New Delhi. There would not be much left of Asude if the Lady "Musketeers" had their fill of me for another night.

So I spent a good large part of the morning brooding over the affair. I remembered the recipes I had heard of in my youth for meeting situations of this kind. I recalled the case of the man who had adopted a very simple remedy to foil the ladies. His curtain had two holes. He lay down till all the ladies had come in. After that he got out, plugged the holes with something, and slept on the floor in peace.

Another method is to take opium. That is, if you are an opium addict, no mosquito, male or female, will touch you. It is said that one suck of your blood would turn the hardiest of the musketeer completely blotto. But I do not take opium,—though I hope to,—some day.

The plugging trick would also not do. For, whilst the other fellow had two holes in his curtain, I had about twenty. So, all I could do was to raise Cain in the Manager's office till I got a brand new curtain which I got fixed up for the second night. 'All', I sang, "would be for the best in the best of possible worlds!"

And now I am going to tell you something which, strictly speaking, should have been Ripley's job. Well, believe it or not, but here is the true and unexpurgated version of what happened in the second night.

The mosquito-net was there, all fixed up and tucked in at the ends. Not a hole anywhere. The thing to do was to lay down and read oneself to restful slumber. I started on my copy of "Fifty Different Ways of Making Maiyonnaise". I always read a Cookery Book in my bed.

Now mark what happened. The first intimation of the things to come came in the form of an extra strong sting on the forearm. But how? How could "she" come in? The net was absolutely hole-less and it was all tightly tucked in. How?....Well, this is what I saw. Believe it or not, as I said, I had read about it but never seen it myself with my own eyes.

I saw a fairly large "lady" perched up at the edge of one of the pinpoint apertures of the netting—outside. She was about three times the size of the aperture and could not possibly make her way through. It was a physical impossibility. I laughed at her sad plight.

But I did not laugh long. For, as she sat perched up like that,—along zoomed another little lady and what do you think 'she' did? She came and stood at the first lady's back pressing herself against it. She pressed hard, and the first lady got in. And then, the presser stood at the aperture,—waiting. She had not to wait long, for a third lady flew up, stood against the back of lady No. 2 pressed hard, and got her in.

I watched about a couple of hundreds come in that way and then I got out. I did not wait to see how the last of the tribe got in,—I mean, the one who had no pusher to push her in. I suppose, her share was brought out by the lot that had gone before. Anyway, I did not stop to find out. I finished the fourth volume of the "Outlines." I have no mind to go over the third and last night.

I think it is a matter for the President of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference to look into,—even if it does not form a part of the official agenda. I should also like to draw the attention of the other hosts in Madras to it. I can understand the "Capsicums" and all the other "ums" of which this famous Presidency is proud of. But the "Masakams" of Madras may be just a trifle too rich for the delegates.

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

If South had bid this hand normally, he would have contented himself with a jump to four spades on the second round of bidding. He could count on winning six spade tricks, and perhaps two tricks in the red suits. If his partner could furnish two tricks there would be a good play for game.

Note, however, that if South had simply bid four spades, West would have opened the king of clubs. East would have signalled encouragement with the club jack, and West would have continued the suit. East would have won the second round of clubs and would have shifted to diamonds. The defenders would thus have won the first four tricks by routine tactics.

After South had made his deceptive bid of three clubs, however, West did not consider opening clubs. Instead he opened a trump, fearing that dummy would ruff clubs unless the defence drew trumps promptly. This gave South the opportunity to draw trumps and discard a loser on dummy's extra winning card in hearts. Six trumps and four hearts gave South an easy game.

Naturally, South did not know what the effect of his club bid would be. He simply knew that he wanted to be in four spades eventually, that his partner could not pass the forcing bid of three clubs, and that the bid might confuse his opponents in some way.

This type of bridge swindle may often be practised with an intelligent partner. If, however, your partner is the sort who suddenly jumps to six, you can't afford to make deceptive bids.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 8 7 4 3
♡ K Q 7 2
◇ 8 4 3
♣ 6 3

WEST
♠ 10 9
♡ 9 8 3
◇ A 7 6 2
♣ K Q 9 5

EAST
♠ 6 4
♡ 10 5 4
◇ Q J 10 9
♣ A J 10 7 2

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 5 2
♡ A J 6
◇ K 5
♣ 8 4

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
2♣	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	All pass		

Electricity From Uranium By 1949

LONDON,—Britain's first atomic energy station should be producing electricity from uranium by the end of 1949, according to Dr. T. E. Allibone, of the research staff of Metropolitan Vickers, who will supervise the construction of an atomic laboratory for the engineering industry.

"Within a decade uranium-produced electricity should be available on a fairly large scale in this country," Dr. Allibone said. He visualised a new grid system at a higher voltage, capable of feeding the whole of Britain.

"The present cost estimates are", he said, "about 30 per cent more than coal-produced electricity. But it should be very much cheaper than coal-produced power in 10 years time".

Dr. Allibone pointed out that 100 tons of concrete were required round the apparatus as a shield against dangerous rays. He could not visualise the use of atomic power for ships or planes in the near future.

World Of Tomorrow

Light-Weight Air Compressor

A new high-efficiency air compressor of light weight has been made available in Britain for the operation of medium-size pneumatic tools, paint spraying and similar purposes. A 125 c.c. two-stroke petrol engine together with a single-stage compressor which is mounted in line on a common crank shaft make up the engine compressor unit.

• The engine is of the very latest design and has a flat-topped piston which gives a long period between decokes; 200 hours' running is possible before decarbonisation.

Produced by a company with long experience in the manufacture of light-weight aircraft compressors, the set has been reduced to about 50 lbs. by the use of light alloys. A pressure of 80 lbs. can be obtained at 2,800 revolutions per minute.

Better Car Engines

An interesting subject—the possibility of lengthening still further the life of motor-car engines—was discussed recently at a meeting of British car engineers. As a result of careful investigation, it was definitely established that high-quality British engines were more durable than the competing types, it being generally necessary to re-bore the cylinders of other cars every 57,000 miles, and of British cars after some 68,000 miles.

British cylinder-blocks, too, are about 20 per cent superior to those produced in other countries. The post-war car has a potentially greater durability for the reason that the progress in recent years in British construction has been considerable.

Handbag Arm Chair

An arm chair which can be carried about in a handbag has been invented by a U. K. firm. It is an inflatable type, and is even provided with rests. It can be inflated in less than a minute.

Recently it was displayed at the Welsh Industries Fair in London.

BASIC ENGLISH—AT £27 A WORD

Mr. C. K. Ogden, former Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, who thought up Basic English—English language in 850 words—has now sold it to the Government for £23,000 (£27 a word), writes the "Star" diarist.

Mr. Ogden is a man of many inventions. His home in London, a meeting place for inventors, is full of modern scientific apparatus. He has the knack of co-ordinating the brain flashes of mechanical wizards which have found no practical use.

Gramophones especially interest him. His own is hand-made, with a big horn, which he uses for studying or demonstrating phonetics. He has a device of his own invention which makes the needle run round in the same groove of the record as long as he wishes.

Short, shy, bespectacled, Mr. Ogden carries a vast amount of erudition in his head. He hates noise. Once when he had a house in one of the quietest squares in Brighton he had double windows put in to keep out all sound.

Mr. Ogden does most of his work at night. He has a series of masks which he wears for the amusement of his guests, changing them to suit changes in conversation.

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THE CHANGING TIMES

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE **PAY COMMISSION** IS: "DO YOU FAVOUR EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK IRRESPECTIVE OF DIFFERENCE OF SEX....".

THAT ANSWER ACCORDING TO ANCIENT HISTORY, WAS GIVEN WHEN MAN WAS CREATED:- "NATURE HAS BETTER SUITED WOMEN FOR HER HOME" BUT **TODAY** — WITH THE FABULOUS STARTING SALARIES AND NO-WORK CAMPAIGNS FOR WOMEN, ADVERTISED THROUGH LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, IT SEEMS THAT A NEW ORDER OF THINGS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. THE ONCE BREAD WINNER AND HEAD OF THE HOME SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN RELEGATED TO THE SHAKING OF THE LADLE AND MINDING OF THE WEE ONES AT HOME.

CAN YOU THEREFORE IMAGINE POP'S DOMESTIC LIFE:-

① "HIS MORNING NEWSPAPER"

② "FEEDING TIME"

③ WASHING TIME

④ "A PLEASANT STROLL"

AND FINALLY "TWILIGHT TIME" WHEN THAT GOOD WOMAN WITH ALL HER MATERNAL AFFECTION AROUSED, FEELS THAT HER PET CHILD IS BEING NEGLECTED.....

⑤

LOOKS DARNED FUNNY? AND IT CERTAINLY IS...

ERIC FRANCIS

A Page Of Cartoons

"Why are you painting in those clouds, It's a perfectly clear day!"
"Ugh. You can't depend on this weather."

Irate Passenger: "Why is the confounded train so late?"
Porter: "Sure sorr, an' phwat would be the use of waiting rooms if all the thrains came in to time?"

Specialist: "I'm afraid your baldness is hereditary."

Patient: "But my father had a fine head of hair."

Specialist: "Ah! Then the heredity begins with you."

Landlady: Of course, if you're going to start looking for things wrong with it—
Househunter: Looking Nothing. But you cannot make me walk the plank.

The lure of the lens is such that the bride and groom are a step behind!

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